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# LESLIE'S

## WEEKLY

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New York, March 6, 1902

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER CHRISTENING THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S YACHT.  
THE CROWNING EVENT OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES—THE PRESIDENT, THE PRINCE, MRS.  
ROOSEVELT, MISS ROOSEVELT, AND OTHERS ON THE STAND.—*Drawn by F. Cresson Schell from sketches  
made at the launching at Shooters Island, February 25th, 1902.*



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, March 6, 1902

## The Peace of Europe.



SIR CHARLES W. DILKE,  
Bart, M. P.

OF SUBJECTS which have been suggested to me by the editor, "The Peace of Europe" pleases me the most, because, in regard to it, one more easily can take a favorable and happy view, at all events for the moment, than is possible with regard to most, perhaps any, of the others.

Daily newspapers live by there being each day something new. Yet this something new must obviously be something for the most part of a pretence, inasmuch as in this world important things do not change by starts and jumps, but progress or decline slowly, and generally without sensation.

The necessity of finding news has led to the discovery from time to time of imminent European wars. Yet since 1875 there has never been any prospect of important war in Europe, if indeed there was then. I do not count as European the Turkish Empire, even though it be partly European, as it lies, even for this part, largely astride the European orbit. War among the great powers has been unlikely since the year in which the German military party, finding France regaining her strength, desired, it is said, to attack her. At one moment we were told that Russia was meditating an attack upon Austria, at another time that Germany was intending to attack France, at a third that France was on the point of flying at the throat of Italy. Behind all these rumors there has been nothing, and when frontier or courtly incidents occurred, which three times seemed to threaten the peace existing between Germany and France, good sense and the extreme desire of the conscript peoples to keep the peace on land came in, and the requisite apologies were made.

My own country, in my own opinion, frequently expressed in times gone by, is best isolated; that is, with as much friendship as we can get, but without alliances. No alliance will give us what we need or much security for our most dangerous points. Another country which I have always thought would have been safest without alliances is Italy. But Italian statesmen, under a certain terror of the happening of the unexpected in a Catholic France, took a different view.

Italy tried to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, if indeed it can be said that either hare or hounds existed, for there was, perhaps, in fact, no hunt at all. Italy joined the alliance of the Central Powers, supposed to be directed against France, but she at the same time intrigued with France against England in Mediterranean affairs, not only in 1881, but also on later occasions, in connection with the affairs of Egypt. She refused England to go with her to Egypt when France backed out, and, on the other hand, she exchanged notes with the United Kingdom at a still later period, pointing to a sort of maritime alliance of the two countries for the maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean.

Now again Italy, under the subtle charm of the French ambassador at Rome, M. Barrère, has once more dropped the English connection, and while apparently remaining in the Triple Alliance, still, though less sharply, directed against France, has come to terms with France, not only for the maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean, but even for certain shadowy arrangements which are some day to follow the disruption of that status quo.

England was isolated by her wish, certainly with my strong approbation. But Lord Salisbury inclined somewhat toward reliance upon the Central Powers, tempted, perhaps, by the prospect of its allowing Italy to yield us in the event of war the use of her magnificent harbors. The prolongation of the South African war has put an end to any hope, on the part of those who formerly proposed it, of any alliance, however faint, between ourselves and the Central Powers. Mr. Chamberlain, indeed, at one time recommended alliance "with a military

Continued on page 228.

## The Fifteen on Vice.

INTO THE details of the report made by the Committee of Fifteen on the social evil in New York, the conditions prevailing in the great city, and the methods suggested for dealing with vice, it is neither possible nor expedient that we should go. We may say, however, that the report as a whole, made up as it is on a basis of an intelligent, thorough, and courageous investigation, carried out under the direction of a body of citizens intent only on getting at the actual truth and the whole of it, is probably the most valuable document dealing with the social evil ever set before the American public, and as such worthy of the serious study of all humanitarians, social reformers, and municipal authorities.

The problem involved is as old as civilization itself, and one of the toughest with which the human intellect has ever been called upon to deal. It is apparently no nearer complete solution now than it was some two thousand years ago when the Man of Nazareth stooped and wrote with his finger in the sand, after uttering the piercing question which scattered the mob clamoring for the life of an outcast woman. The Committee of Fifteen make no claim of having discovered a sovereign and infallible remedy for the social vice, but at the most to offer only some practical suggestions for its restriction and more rational and effective treatment.

Perhaps the most valuable feature of the report is the declaration of the Committee for a change in the attitude of the law, which now regards prostitution as a crime. The proposition is to exclude it from the category of crime, not to make it less odious as a sin, but to make possible its more efficient discouragement. "A law on the statute books that cannot be enforced is a whip in the hands of the blackmailer." This principle is applicable to the situation in every American city as well as in New York, since the law in question is common throughout the Union.

The Committee lays emphasis upon the necessity of excluding the social evil from tenements where the conditions are such as to make it specially dangerous to the morals of the young, the ignorant, and the tempted. It is declared that the overcrowding of tenements fosters and encourages this vice, and for this reason, if no other, the proper housing of the poor is a question of prime importance. It is also urged, in this connection, that by private munificence or public provision purer forms of amusement be furnished to supplant the attractions of the resorts in which pleasure-loving, but not evilly intentioned, young people now find their tastes debased and their sensual appetites stimulated.

It is gratifying to note that the Committee stands firmly and unanimously against the vicious policy of State regulation and sanitary control. It made a frank, earnest, and careful examination of such systems now in force elsewhere and found them wholly unsatisfactory and ineffectual. Regulation, it rightly argues, does not mean the lessening of disease; it makes more difficult the reformation of immoral women, and it gives the social evil a recognized status which is demoralizing to the young of both sexes, who, owing to defective training, hard circumstances, or inherited weakness, are on the borderland between vice and virtue.

The Committee, however, puts itself on record as against a laissez-faire policy, and the report has none of that spirit. On the other hand, it does not lend itself to any cure-all theories or millennial projects for securing immediate and universal virtue. It does believe, however, that by the adoption of such methods and measures as it suggests the danger of contamination from this source for the young and the weak may be reduced to a minimum and the evil be kept from thrusting itself where it becomes an open offence to public decency and an outrage upon public morals. And in this belief, it seems to us, all who read the report with an unprejudiced mind, must concur.

## Where Is the "Dead Line"?

AN INTERESTING discussion has broken out at intervals in religious circles for years past over the question whether or no there is such an unpleasant thing as "a dead line" in the ministry, that is to say an age of life when a clergyman ought to retire from active pastoral service, not more for his own benefit than for the benefit of the cause of religion. Some who have held the affirmative have even ventured somewhat rashly to mark the exact spot where the dead line should be drawn, some placing it at fifty and others at sixty years of age.

Ministers generally have indignantly repudiated the idea that an arbitrary limit should be placed upon their pastoral activities, some declaring with apparent reason and justice that some men are older at fifty years than others are at seventy, and that this matter of the proper age of retirement from active duty is a matter solely for individual judgment. A similar question was raised the other day at a conference of laboring men in Chicago, the point here being whether a man over forty-five years of age stood a chance of getting employment nowadays. It was asserted that work in certain car shops in Chicago had been refused recently to twenty-five first-class mechanics simply and solely because they were more than forty-five.

However these limitations may apply to clergymen and mechanics no one will question the good sense of Mr. William C. Whitney, the eminent New York financier and street railway magnate, in determining to retire from business cares at his present age of sixty and devote the remainder of his life to restful pleasures and congenial recreations. Mr. Whitney has led the life of a typical American business man with a leading hand in many important affairs, financial, political, and national, and has fairly earned the rest he now seeks, if that can be said of any one.

But some of the greatest statesmen and financiers of the world have done their best work after sixty. At this age Senator Depew has recently married and is apparently in the very prime of his usefulness as a business man and a public leader. And it will not be questioned that men like Senators Hoar and Frye, who are considerably beyond sixty, are performing as valuable a service for their country now as at any period of their lives. Nevertheless, Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Whitney have set a good example to overworked Americans, and particularly to those who have accumulated sufficient means to insure themselves and their families from either present or future want.

It is a recognized fact that England derives great advantage from having a large number of men of this class, who devote their leisure to the promotion of education, philanthropy, civic betterment, and other good causes. If our men of wealth generally would follow this example and retire from business when they are still strong and energetic, the country might profit more even than it does from their lives. The giving of money is good, but the giving of one's self along with the money often doubles and trebles its value.

## The Plain Truth.

WE DESIRE to give our heartiest indorsement to the bill introduced by Assemblyman Landon at Albany imposing a tax of one-half cent a square foot on advertising signs. The measure was introduced, we understand, with the approval of the Scenic Society, and it is in line with the legislation urged by LESLIE'S WEEKLY and many other New York State journals with a view of mitigating the poster nuisance and at the same time adding to the revenues of the State. The tax proposed in Mr. Landon's bill errs on the side of moderation, if anywhere, but it is a long step in the right direction, and if it does not prove as effective as could be wished in checking the abuse referred to, further steps can be easily taken. We have the language of a recent New York Supreme Court decision in denunciation of a system of public advertising compelling people "to gaze upon advertisements which are enormous in size and not infrequently offensive in character." The sign abomination is not only a rank offense from an æsthetic point of view, but it interferes to a serious extent with reputable and legitimate methods of advertising, and should be restricted on that account if on no other. Every newspaper in the State should press for the passage of the bill.

SILVER AND gold have always played such a conspicuous part in the affairs of men and nations that it is not strange that the impression should prevail that these metals constitute a larger and more important factor in the world's mineral wealth than is really the case. But here, as everywhere, the rule obtains that the things which make the most noise are not necessarily the most useful or most worthy of consideration. Thus it is shown by a recent report on the mineral resources of the United States that silver, the metal over which such a clamor was made in two recent presidential campaigns, and on the use of which as currency in certain proportions we were asked to believe that the fate of the nation depended, cuts a much smaller figure among our mineral products than such plain and unobtrusive metals as copper, coal, and pig-iron. The pig-iron product in the United States in 1900 had a value of \$107,000,000 and copper \$98,000,000, whereas silver showed up with a coining value of only \$74,000,000. Even common clay ranked ahead of silver by an excess value of not less than \$20,000,000. But a still more striking illustration of the relative grade of silver and gold as factors in our mineral wealth, compared with some of the so-called baser metals, is shown in the fact that the combined output of the mineral fuels, coal, petroleum, and natural gas, in 1900, exceeded the value of all the silver and gold produced by the huge sum of \$253,000,000.

AFTER MUNICIPAL reformers have been putting us to shame for years past by citing the model administration of English cities and contrasting it with the corrupt and extravagant government of our own towns, it sounds exceedingly strange to read in English papers of recent date that municipal misgovernment is rampant in that country to-day. Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds are stated to be involved. "Manchester, just a short time ago, had to take strenuous measures to deal with a municipal scandal of appalling dimensions." The police were implicated. "In Liverpool there is a 'boss' gang in all its reality. Only a week or two since a Conservative member dared to assert that it was not seemly that the drink interest should preponderate in its influence upon the committee chosen to grapple with a problem which is a hideous problem in Liverpool—the housing of the poor. This gentleman has since paid his price." Nor is this all. "Leeds is in the throes of an investigation of corporation contracts, and very painful revelations are being made, though the constitution of the committee of inquiry, seeing that it practically consists of the very persons whose conduct is impeached, is not above criticism." There is nothing in all this to rejoice over. Far from it. If these charges and insinuations of corruption and misrule are true, they argue a condition of public and official morals in England that can only sadden and depress every friend of good government the world over. It would be harder still to think that the bacilli of a defeated and dethroned Tammany had somehow found its way across the sea, there to work out again its vicious and deadly course in municipal politics.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



REV. J. S. MOFFAT, C. M. G.,  
The illustrious missionary.

IN ALL the thrilling and romantic history of modern missions no name stands out more conspicuously than that of Robert Moffat, the noble and heroic pioneer of Christian civilization among the natives of South Africa. The story of Moffat's life, his many narrow escapes from death by savage beasts and equally savage men, his wonderful patience, persistence and fortitude in the face of all perils and discouragements, constitutes one of the most remarkable narratives ever written. He went to Africa in 1817 and labored there almost continuously for fifty-three years. His influence was perpetuated by his son-in-law, the famous David Livingstone. The male line of Moffat has been continued to our own time in the person of his son, the Rev. John Smith Moffat, who was born in Kuruman, in Bechuanaland, in 1835. Educated in England, he was a missionary in Matabeleland from 1859 to 1865, and in Bechuanaland till 1879. He served on the commission of the western border of the Transvaal during the British occupation of 1880-81. He subsequently served as resident magistrate in Masutoland and Bechuanaland, and he was assistant commissioner in Matabeleland for eight years, being decorated with the C. M. G. in 1899. Mr. Moffat has been recently at home in England on a furlough, but is now again at the scene of his labors in South Africa. He is said to have inherited in a marked degree the strong character and eminent gifts of his distinguished father, and like him has wielded a great influence for good among the South African people.

THE strained relations between Senator Vest of Missouri and Senator Morgan of Alabama are well understood by those who "know the ropes" in Washington. The story is told of a new Senator who had been offended by a colleague and who approached Senator Vest and said: "Isn't Jones the worst ass that ever broke into public life?" The frail and venerable statesman from Missouri is reported to have replied: "I can't say. You know I am pretty thoroughly committed on that proposition to Morgan."

WHEN THE late President McKinley was in San Francisco on his last visit he broke ground for the naval monument to be erected in Union Square in that city. The colossal figure of Victory designed to crown this monument has been completed in clay by Robert J. Aitken, the young sculptor of the Golden Gate. The statue is a remarkable achievement in sculpture. Mr. Aitken is only twenty-four years old, but, in spite of his youth he has already attracted wide attention in the artistic world. With less than a year of study he began to produce the work of a master. The monument will be of imposing proportions, ninety-five feet in height, and made of California granite. The main column, five feet in diameter, will be sixty feet high and will be surmounted by the figure of Victory, in bronze, twelve feet tall. Mr. Aitken spent six weeks in making the model of clay. He constructed first an



ROBERT J. AITKEN,  
The San Francisco sculptor, and the "Victory" which he moulded for the naval monument.

iron framework, then molded the form in plastic clay, giving to the figure a lithe grace and lightness of pose quite at variance with the ton of mud and iron of which it is made. It will be several months before the monument is finished. One month will be required to make a sectional plaster-of-paris cast for the Victory. Then the final mold will be made and the statue sent to the foundry to be cast in bronze. This will require at least two months more, for the processes of sculpture are slow. Finally, the great bronze figure will be lifted to its post on the high granite column, there to be an adornment and an inspiration.

Returning from one of his customary walks President Roosevelt met Minister Wu, who asked him how he felt? "My walk has benefited me greatly," the President replied, "and I am now ready for a brace of quails on toast." The minister from China, not yet quite familiar with all things American, smiled and said, "I prefer my brace to be turkeys."

HENRY STANLEY HOLLENBECK, the newly elected captain of the University of Iowa football team, is an earnest Y. M. C. A. worker. He went in for Christian Association work when entering Iowa as a junior two years ago as enthusiastically as he did for athletics. His success in both brought him many friends and the highest honors, being president of the Y. M. C. A. and captain of the football team. Every Sunday afternoon Hollenbeck presides at the meetings of the association. The members of the university athletic teams in their travels over the state have been astonished at the number of places where Hollenbeck has a reputation as a leading Y. M. C. A. man, a position due to his prominence at the Y. M. C. A. summer conferences at Lake Geneva, Wis., for the past four years. Hollenbeck's position in the football line-up is guard. He is occasionally shifted to tackle when the regular tackles are out of the game, and at a pinch he can pass the ball well from centre. He is an inch over six feet tall and weighs 190 pounds in the height of the season. His first venture into athletics was while he attended the Sheldon, Ia., high school. Here he played baseball on the high school team for two years. In 1898 he entered Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., as a freshman. Dr. C. N. Hollister, then the coach of Beloit, admired his large frame and urged him to try for the team. He appeared on the field one evening and was at once put into an old player's position at guard. He played throughout the season at that position. The following year Jack Hollister succeeded his brother as Beloit's coach, C. N. Hollister going to Northwestern University. Jack Hollister improved Hollenbeck's play at the guard position, especially his defensive work. In 1900 Hollenbeck entered the junior class of the college of liberal arts of the University of Iowa. Owing to the conference rules, he was not eligible that year for the varsity because of his playing the year before on another college team. He played throughout the year on the scrub team, being all the time the life of the team. Dr. Knipe's coaching in 1900 made tackle the great position on the team in many respects and Hollenbeck had an excellent opportunity to better his work against the Iowa varsity and to become used to the Iowa system of play. Both Coach Knipe and Captain Hollenbeck believed firmly in the guards-back plays invented by Woodruff in the days of Pennsylvania's football supremacy. Captain Hollenbeck believes that next year will see Iowa with a better team than she ever had.



CAPTAIN HOLLENBECK,  
Of the Iowa University.

Booker T. Washington's fame is spreading abroad with great rapidity. His autobiography, "Up from Slavery," has already been translated into French and German, it has appeared in Hindustanee, and it is soon to be published in German in Switzerland, in Finnish in Finland, and in Spanish in Cuba.

NO OFFICIAL act of President Roosevelt thus far has caused more of a sensation in local circles than his recent decapitation of Governor William M. Jenkins, of Oklahoma, and the appointment of Thomas B. Ferguson as chief executive of the territory in his stead. The reason given for this exercise of the presidential axe on the late Mr. Jenkins lay in the charge that the latter had been improperly connected with a contract between the territory and the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company for the keeping of the insane. It was the Governor's duty to make such a contract, but it was alleged that he accepted \$10,000 of sanitarium stock wherewith to pay political debts, and therein lay the "head and front of his offending." Mr. Jenkins was summoned to a hearing on the charge before President Roosevelt at Washington, but his explanations were not regarded as satisfactory, and his removal followed. The ex-Governor claims, on his part, that he has been grossly maligned and misrepresented, and he insists that the future will bring him full and ample vindication. It seems to be a prevalent opinion in the territory that Mr. Jenkins is an honest man, who has fallen a victim to the wiles of false friends. Thomas B. Ferguson, the new Governor, is highly esteemed in Oklahoma, and his appointment gives general satisfaction. It also

reflects great credit on the selective judgment of President Roosevelt. Mr. Ferguson is the publisher of the Watona Republican, and his modesty is shown in the fact that the notice of his appointment occupied just ten lines in his own paper.

MRS. ANDREW SYMONDS, of Charleston, S. C., who was to have entertained President Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit to the exposition in that city, is one of the most beautiful and most brilliant women in the Southland. She was Miss Daisy Breau, of New Orleans, and one of a coterie of brilliant Southern women who, after their graduation fifteen years ago, not only have been and are leaders in social life, but are leaders in all public enterprises holding in their native states. Of the number are Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, of Tennessee, who was president of the woman's department of the Tennessee Centennial, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, of Atlanta, Ga., who was president of the woman's department of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and Mrs. Pembroke-Jones, of New York City. Mrs. Symonds, although the essentially feminine type of Southern womanhood, is a very scholarly woman, identified with all the progressive movements of woman along lines literary, educational, and philanthropic. She has been one of the strongest factors in the woman's department of the Exposition now holding in Charleston, and is the recognized leader in the most conservative element of that aristocratic city's society. She resides in a palatial home on "South Battery," Charleston, and has entertained, among other distinguished visitors to the Exposition, Hon. Chauncey Depew and his party. The suite of rooms that was to have been occupied by President Roosevelt and family during their visit to Mrs. Symonds is the most artistic in her very artistic home. The rooms are hung in rare old tapestries, and the furniture is of the old mahogany, specimens of which can only be found in the ancestral homes of South Carolina's aristocracy.



MRS. SYMONDS,  
A Charleston social leader.

ASIDE FROM the fact that the island of Bermuda is an important link in the world-circling chain of military outposts and bases of supply maintained by the British government, the place has a special interest for Americans because of its nearness to our coast and for the still better reason that it is a favorite refuge for our people from the blizzards and zero temperatures of our northern winters. The friends and members of our Bermudan colony will be pleased to hear of the appointment of Sir Henry Le Guay Geary as the new Governor of Bermuda to succeed Sir G. D. Barker. He is a veteran of both the Russian War and Indian Mutiny and served also with great distinction in the Abyssinian Expedition in 1868, including the action of Arogee and the capture of Magdala. He has also held very high military appointments in time of peace, and, when selected for the Bermudas, was president of the Ordnance Committee of the British army, a post never held except by an artillery officer of very special qualifications. General Geary is a very popular and sagacious officer, and should make a most admirable Governor. One might think that the appointment to the balmy skies and leisure atmosphere of Bermuda would be a specially enviable one, but it can hardly be so just now, for the island has been selected as a detention place for Boer prisoners, and over a thousand of these unhappy persons are now there to be fed, clothed, and guarded.

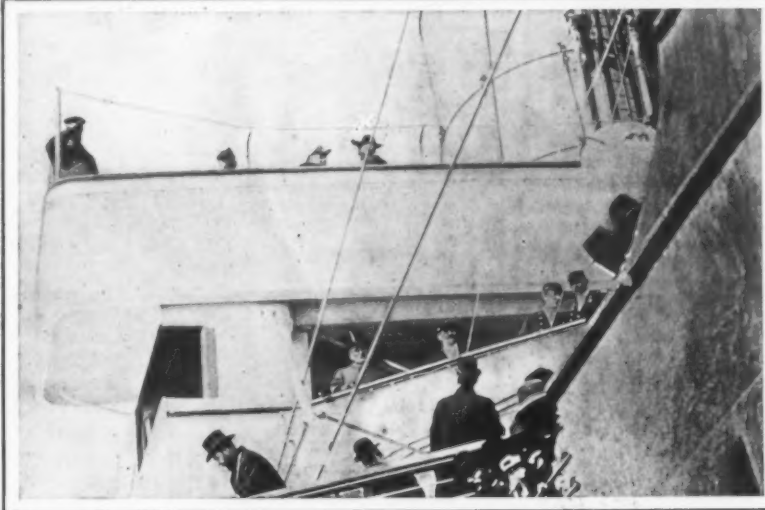


THE GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA AND HIS FAMILY.

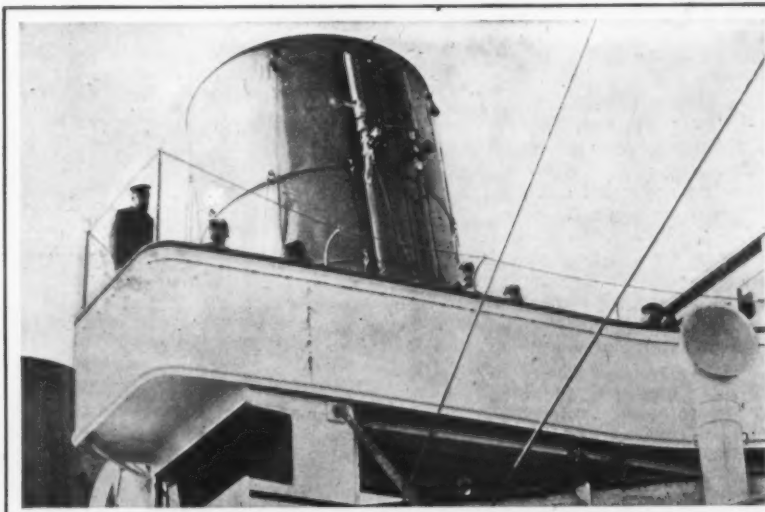




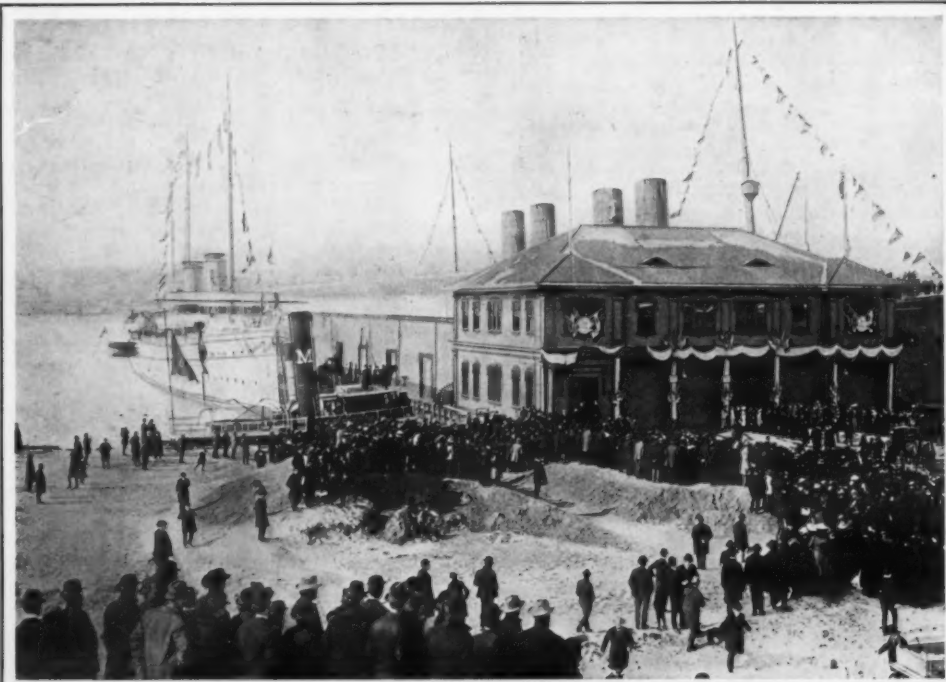
THE PRINCE DESCENDING THE GANGWAY OF THE STEAMER.



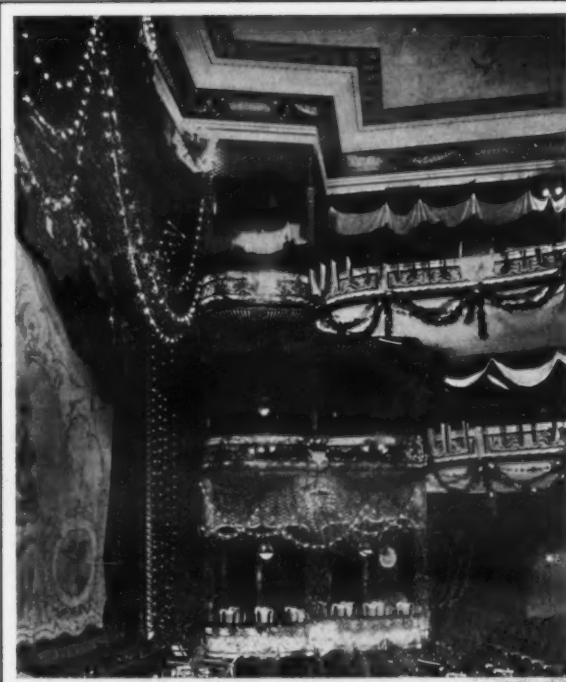
PRINCE HENRY (X) ON THE BRIDGE OF THE STEAMER.



PRINCE HENRY (X) ON THE BRIDGE OF THE KRONPRINZ.



THE GATHERING AT THE PIER WHEN THE PRINCE ARRIVED.



THE ROYAL BOX AT THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE, DECORATED WITH 2,000 AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES IN THE PRINCE'S HONOR.—Pach.



HAPPY STEERAGE PASSENGERS WATCHING PRINCE HENRY DEBARKING.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK CITY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE HENRY.  
ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS GREETED HIM AT THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET PIER, WHERE HE LEFT THE KRONPRINZ TO  
TAKE UP HIS QUARTERS ON THE EMPEROR'S YACHT HOHENZOLLERN.—By our Staff Photographer, R. L. Dunn.





SUPPLEMENT TO LESLIE'S WEEKLY NO. 2426, MARCH 6, 1902.

### THE NATION'S ROYAL GUEST.

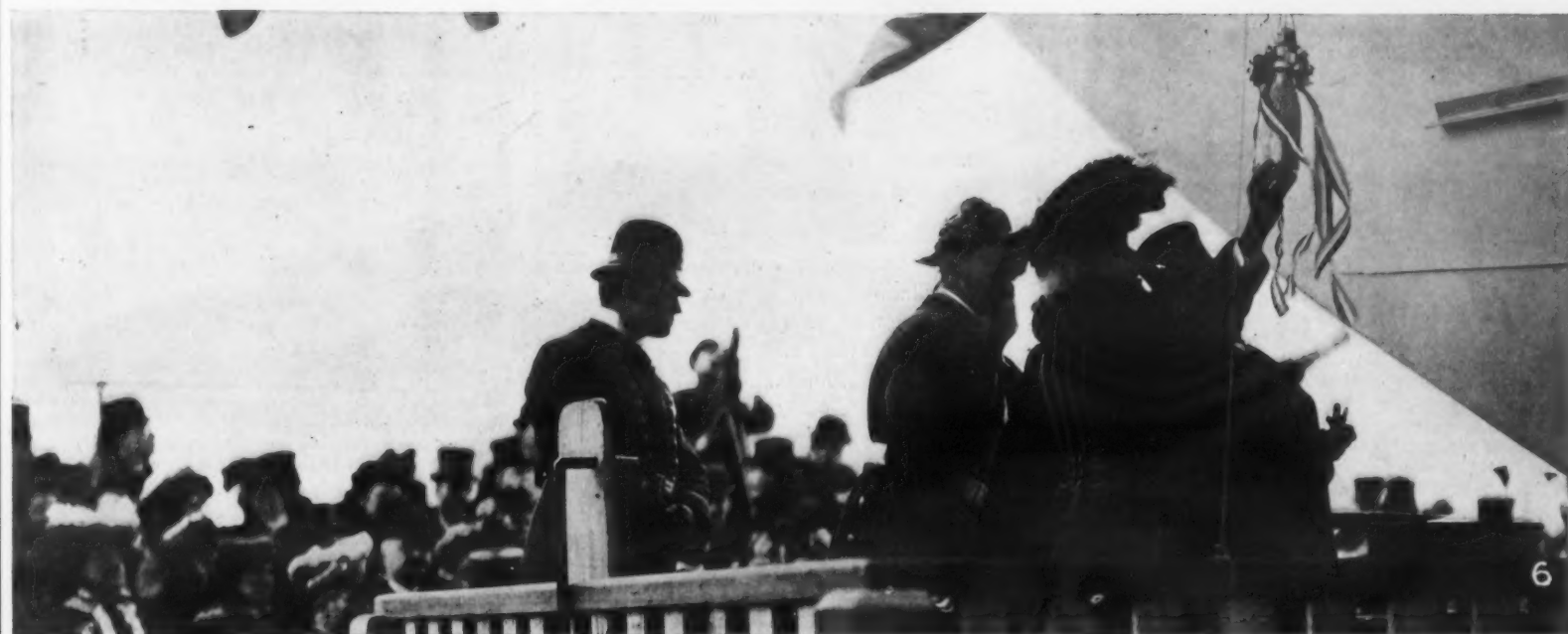
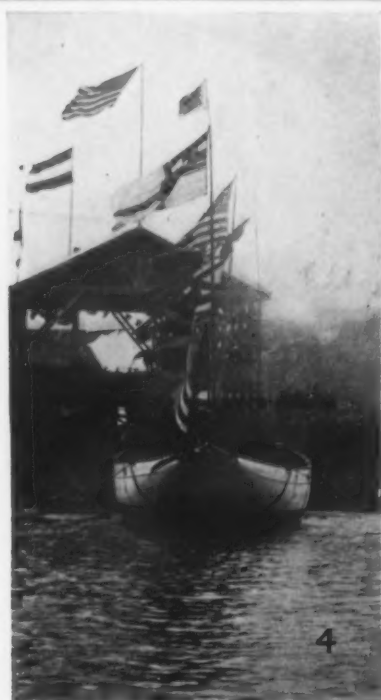
A STRIKING PHOTOGRAPH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE HENRY STANDING BESIDE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND MISS ROOSEVELT AFTER THE LAUNCHING OF THE EMPEROR'S YACHT.

*Photographed exclusively for Leslie's Weekly by R. L. Dunn. Copyright, 1902, by Judge Co.*









# STRIKING INCIDENTS IN THE VISIT OF H. R. H. PRINCE HENRY.

1. LEAVING THE GERMAN EMBASSY WITH AMBASSADOR VON HOLLEBEN.—Dunn. 2. THE PRINCE AND ADMIRAL EVANS ARRIVING AT THE GERMAN EMBASSY.—Dunn. 3. ENTERING THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS WITH SECRETARY HAY.—Dunn. 4. THE EMPEROR'S YACHT METEOR LEAVING THE WAYS AT SHOOTERS ISLAND.—E. Muller. 5. THE CASKET WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY, PRESENTED TO PRINCE HENRY.—Tiffany & Co. 6. SHIP-BUILDER DOWNEY SHOWING MISS ROOSEVELT HOW TO CHISTEN THE METEOR.—Copyright, 1902, by E. Muller. 7. PRINCE HENRY CONGRATULATING MISS ROOSEVELT, JUST AFTER THE CHISTENING.—Copyright, 1902, by E. Muller.



# Do Actors Understand Fencing?

A NOTABLE EXPERT SAYS MOST OF THEM DO NOT

By Fred Gilbert Blakeslee, Late Swordmaster, First Regiment, C. N. G.

THERE ARE three degrees of stage fencing—good, bad, and indifferent. A little of it is good, more of it is indifferent, and by far the larger portion of it is decidedly bad. Why managers and actors will spend thousands of dollars and months of time in staging pieces and then consider that "any old thing" will do for a sword combat will always remain a mystery. Richard Mansfield's *Cyrano de Bergerac* perfectly illustrates this point. It is doubtful if any play was ever more elaborately mounted; the setting was superb even to the most minute details, and yet in this play, whose very atmosphere was permeated with swordsmanship, the duel in the first act, where the very lines called for most skillful fencing, was almost a farce. Very little was done except grate the swords together and stamp the feet, and the final thrust was given so slowly that the veriest tyro that ever handled a rapier could have parried it with ease.

The majority of actors know absolutely nothing about fencing, and a duel such as can be seen almost any day in melodramas is usually the biggest kind of a fake. The hero and the villain make for each other and commence to bang their swords together, first high and then low. After a few seconds of this fatiguing work the villain either drops his weapon and strikes an attitude or dies of heart failure.

When the fight is with rapiers or foils it is not much better. The two opponents fall into what they conceive to be proper fencing positions and then proceed to grate their blades together, shifting them back and forth and occasionally making a jab at each other; the final attack is perhaps somewhat more realistic, and disarming looks a trifle less like an accident. Even when actors know how to fence they often mar the effect by senseless flourishes, and they seem to think that the modern French school is applicable to all times and places. Now and then, however, there arises an actor who is both a swordsman and a student, and then we have a duel that is in accord with the time in which it is supposed to take place. E. H. Sothern is such an actor, the younger Salvini was another. It is to be doubted if there was ever presented on the stage a better sword fight than that which occurred in the last act of "An Enemy of the King" between Mr. Sothern and one of the members of his company. It was not only wildly exciting but historically correct in every particular. The time was that of the Huguenot wars, and the fencing perfectly matched the period. The art of both attacking and parrying with the sword alone was then unknown and parries were made with a dagger held in the left hand or else the point was avoided by a leap aside. All this Mr. Sothern and his fellow actor exactly reproduced. Always guarding with their daggers and thrusting with their swords, round and round they fought,

kicking over tables and chairs in their mad assault, while all the time the soldiers were trying to break down the door that barred them out from the scene of the combat. Mr. Kyrle Bellew's staircase scene in "A Gentleman of France" is another splendid example of what a stage fight ought to be. Such stage fights are few and far between, however.

In view of the extensive lack of knowledge that prevails regarding swords and swordsmanship, a few general

remarks concerning both may not prove uninteresting to both the actor and the public. First as regards the swords. The earliest swords of which we have any authentic record were those of the Greeks; they were short and straight and made of bronze. The Romans copied the Greek design, but made their swords of steel.

When fighting on horseback became popular, the swords were necessarily lengthened to enable adversaries to reach each other. With the invention of gunpowder, armor which had been worn until then began to be discarded, the swords were made lighter, and fighting on foot became once more in vogue. The rapier was invented about the middle of the sixteenth century, and systematic sword-play dates from its appearance. At this time a dagger, which was then a necessary part of a gentleman's dress, was used in making the parries. About the beginning of the next century the dagger as an article of wearing apparel began to go out of fashion, and the cloak was used in parrying, being wrapped loosely around the left arm and held in front of the body. With the advent of the cloak came the invention of the lunge, the cardinal point of our present system of fencing. After the invention of the lunge, fencing made such rapid strides that soon even the cloak was discarded and the sword became a weapon of defense as well as offense.

Under Louis XIV. the light court sword replaced the rapier, and from here on the school of fence was practically the same as the one that exists to-day. In a general way, therefore, it may be said that when stage fights take place that are supposed to be prior to the sixteenth century they should be with sword and shield, if occurring during the century which embraces the reigns of Henry VIII., Henry of Navarre, and Queen Elizabeth, they should be with rapier and dagger or rapier and cloak, if later, with court sword alone.

Personally I am surprised that no actor that I have ever seen has availed himself of the dramatic possibilities of the sword and cloak. One of the favorite tricks of this method of fighting was to disable the opposing sword by throwing the cloak over it and then lunging. What could be better from a spectacular standpoint? Broadsword play in some form or other ran through all the periods of fencing and did not differ in its essential features from the system in use to-day. A broadsword, it should be remembered, is any sword that is intended for cutting rather than thrusting.

To the painstaking actor the study of the ancient and modern schools of fence offers a wide range of dramatic material, and enables him, by combining carefully pre-arranged attacks, to greatly increase the realism of stage combats.

## The Voyager

BOATMAN, I am booked for passage  
'Cross the River Styx to-night;  
But, before embarking, tell me  
Is your craft built strong and tight?  
See ahead, dark clouds are looming;  
When the night at last is o'er,  
Through the tempest can you land me  
Safely on the other shore?

I HAVE had a weary journey;  
Footsore, jaded, and oppressed,  
Glad the tiresome junket's ending,  
Eagerly I near my rest.  
Let there be no stay or hindrance,  
I have borne my meed of care;  
Guide me to the peaceful haven;  
Land me safely over there.

AS he grasped the oars, spake grimly  
Charon, pointing 'cross the deep,  
Fear ye not, oh, weary traveler,  
Put your trust in me and sleep.  
Trial, tempest, and affliction  
Give before my sturdy oar;  
Sleep, and on the morn awaken  
Where there's rest forevermore.

WILLIAM HOSTER.

## America's Wealthiest and Most Picturesque Newsboy



JAMES EADS HOW, SCION OF A NOTABLE FAMILY, WHO SELLS PAPERS IN THE STREETS OF ST. LOUIS.

JAMES EADS HOW, thirty-three years of age, a graduate of Harvard, the owner of a fortune by inheritance, which he refuses to touch, and heir presumptive to a still larger fortune, who sells daily papers on the corner of Twelfth and Olive streets, St. Louis, is the wealthiest, the most eccentric, and the most picturesque newsboy in

the United States. This strange personage has illustrious lineage. John How was one of the best known and most patriotic of St. Louis' citizens a few decades ago. With Francis P. Blair, Jr., James O. Broadhead, Oliver D. Filley, Samuel T. Glover and Julius J. Witzig, he was a member of St. Louis' Committee of Safety in the dark days of the early part of 1861, which baffled the plottings of the State's secessionist Governor, Claiborne F. Jackson, and of its other Southern sympathizers, which organized victory for Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, and which thus saved Missouri to the Union.

James Buchanan Eads did even more effective work for the Union in those days that tried men's souls than How did, and his reputation lived longer and traveled farther. Eads built the first ironclad gunboats and mortar-boats which operated on the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and other Western rivers. These were Grant's right arm in his Western campaigns. Under Farragut's direction they cleared the Mississippi and cut the Con-

federacy in two. They were with him on that memorable August morning in 1864 when, eclipsing Nelson's Copenhagen exploit, Farragut, that

"Sea King of the sovereign West,  
Who made his mast a throne,"

sailed into Mobile Bay, destroyed the Confederate fleet, captured the Confederate forts, took that city, closed to the Confederacy the most important of its ports, and gained a victory which turned the tide in the Presidential campaign of that year, defeated McClellan, the candidate of the peace party, and re-elected Lincoln. Eads subsequently built the steel bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, one of the greatest structures of the kind in the world, and devised the Mississippi River's jetty system, a wonderful piece of engineering.

John How and James Buchanan Eads were grandfathers—How's son marrying Eads' daughter—of St. Louis' newsboy philanthropist and reformer. His family, too, has, among its living representatives, some literary members. All of his family except himself move in high society. All take the orthodox view of life and its obligations. His mother lives on Lindell Boulevard, one of the most aristocratic and exclusive of St. Louis' residence streets. He moves among the members of the craft with which he labors, makes from thirty to fifty cents a day—for most of the boys a third of his age, who would not, as Dooley would say, "know a university from a can of sardines," sell five times as many papers as he does—eats five and ten cent meals, and stays at night in a ten-cent lodging-house. His clothes, however, though shabby from long wear, are clean; he has an air of refinement and dignity; his language betokens education; his voice and his manners are pleasing.

After he left Harvard James Eads How traveled extensively in Europe. Subsequently he saw much of the United States. Then came bequests of money to him on the death of his grandfather Eads, and later on that of his father. About the same time his views of life and his attitude toward society radically altered. He has touched none of the money, except that he has given the interest on it to a benevolent association. He feels that he has a mission in the world. This mission is to teach, by personal example, the duty of every person to work, and the duty of every worker to help every other one. The money which was willed to him he never earned, and therefore, as he says, he has no right to it. No person has a right to anything in this world except what he earns in some sort of useful labor.

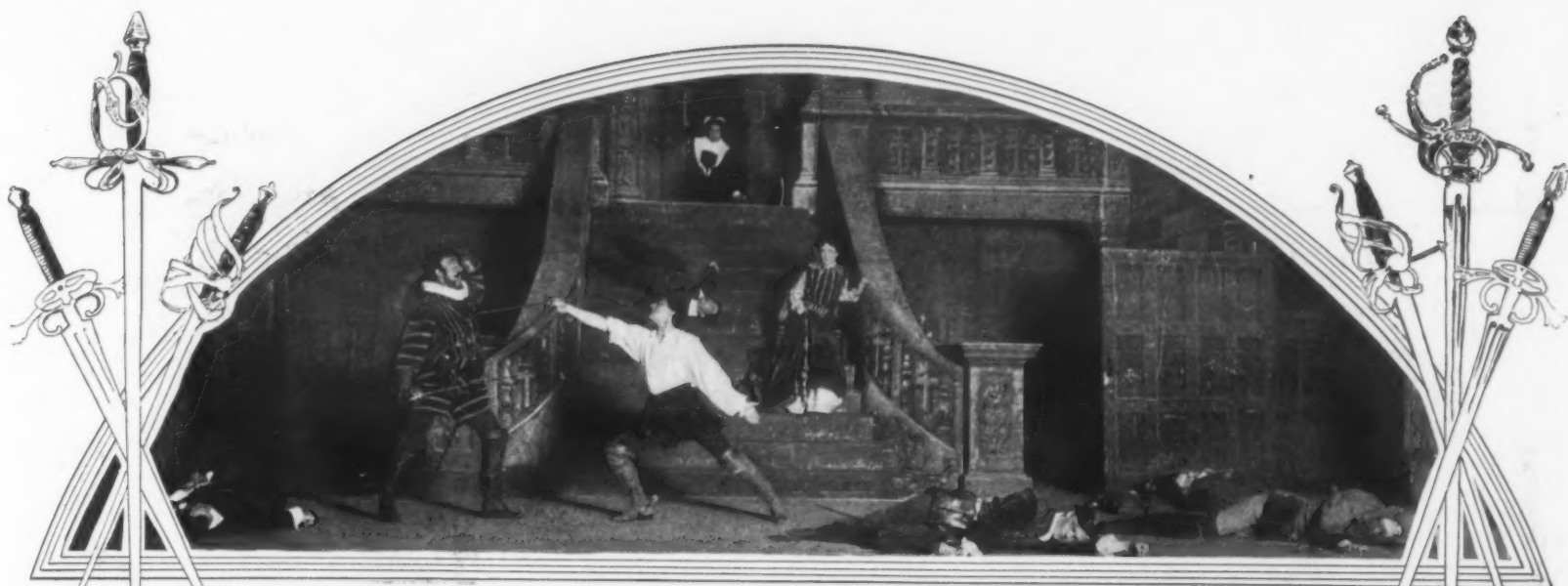
Acting on his doctrine of the duty of every one to work and to help every other worker, he has, within the past few years, toiled with many sorts of toilers in different parts of the country—sawing wood, shoveling clay, blacking shoes, scrubbing sidewalks, carrying coal into houses, and selling newspapers—accepting their stipends cheerfully, enduring the same sort of existence which they lead, and looking through their eyes out upon life. But he has never, by his own toil, lessened the aggregate demand for labor. When he started to work as a newsboy in St. Louis a few weeks ago he took particular pains to locate himself upon a corner which nobody else had pre-empted or wanted. An enemy of individualism and an advocate of co-operation, he makes, by his actions, a practical application of his own theories. He urges his fellow newsboys to unite and buy their papers directly from the publishers. In this way, as he tells them, they could save for themselves collectively the middlemen's profits. Then, by refraining from playing craps and the other gambling games in which many of them indulge, by giving up cigarettes and by steering clear of beer saloons, they could get a hotel of their own in time, with better food and lodgings than they now have; they would get more time for reading and wholesome recreation, would acquire higher ideals and would obtain a greater state in society.

James Eads How is not a Walter Wyckoff. His purpose is not to set up a temporary association with laborers or to establish a fleeting relationship with tramps, and then to write them up for his own profit. As he conceives it, his mission is to uplift society, to improve the people's physical status and elevate their aspirations, and to make the world wiser, happier, and better. All this may be a Utopia. The person who indulges in these visions may be a dreamer of dreams. Yet a man who gives up wealth and home for this work, and who pursues this ideal conscientiously, courageously and persistently in the face of temptation, of social distractions and of popular ridicule, has something in him of the stuff of which the world's reformers have been made.

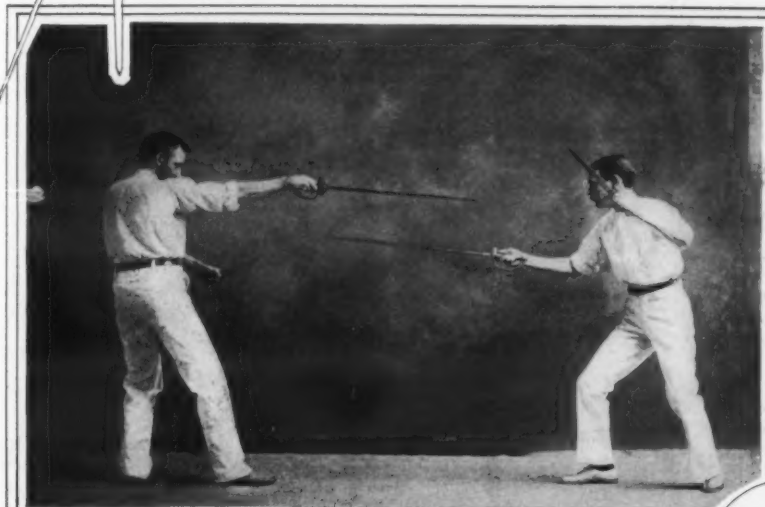
## Feeding to Fit

is the problem with infants. The growing child has ever changing needs, but a perfect milk can never go amiss. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the acme of substitute feeding. Send 10c. for "Baby's Diary." 71 Hudson Street, New York.

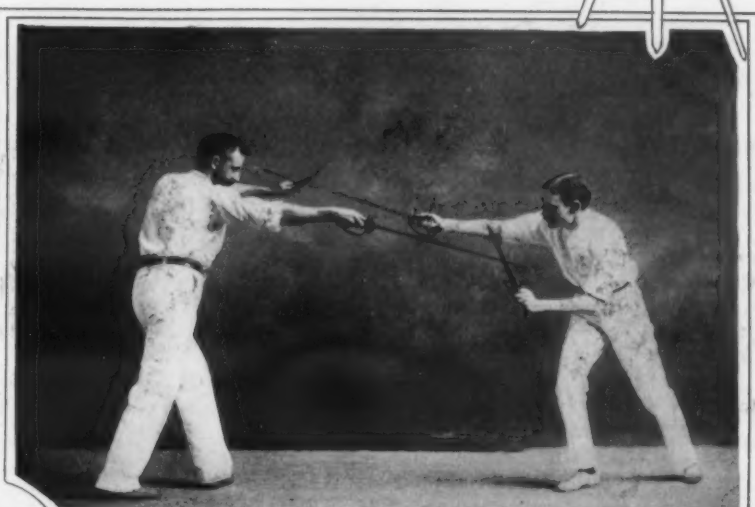




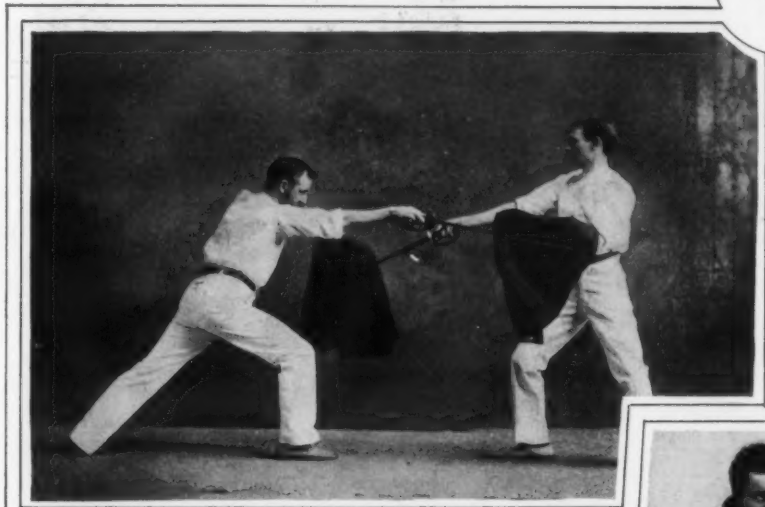
KYRLE BELLEW AT THE END OF THE GREAT SWORD-FIGHT IN "A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE."—Pach Bros.



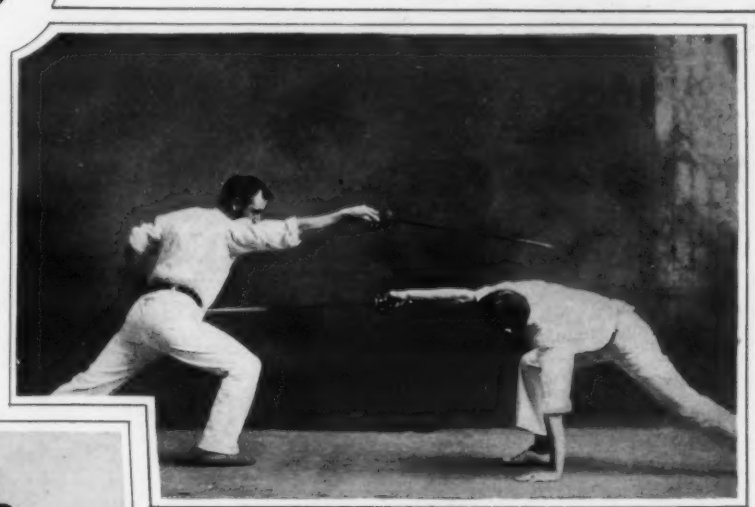
ON GUARD WITH RAPIER AND DAGGER—THE DAGGER GUARDING THE POINT THREATENED BY THE SWORD.



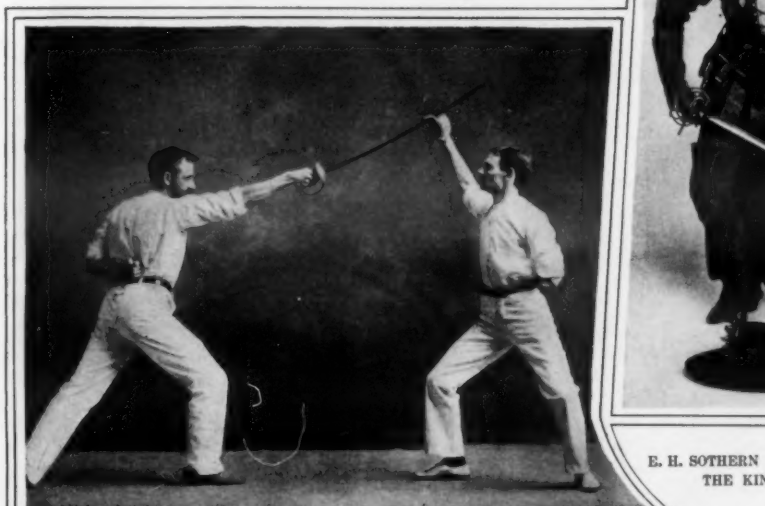
THRUSTS AT THE FACE AND BODY PARRIED WITH THE DAGGER (RAPIER AND DAGGER).



A BODY ATTACK AND LEG RETURN, PARRIED WITH CLOAKS.



A FAVORITE RAPIER TRICK (ITALIAN SCHOOL).



A HEAD-CUT AND PARRY WITH BROADSWORDS.



E. H. SOTHERN IN "AN ENEMY OF THE KING."—Saraty.



A DIRECT REPOSTE AFTER A PARRY OF QUARTE WITH FOILS.

### ACTORS WHO KNOW HOW TO FENCE.

F. G. BLAKESLEE, THE PROFESSIONAL (ON THE LEFT), AND S. G. HUNTINGTON ILLUSTRATE THE ART OF FENCING—TWO FAVORITE ACTORS WHO ARE EXPERTS.—Warner Photograph Co. See page 228.



MISS ELLEN M. STONE, THE RANSOMED MISSIONARY.

SHE WAS CAPTURED BY BULGARIAN BRIGANDS IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE, SEPTEMBER 3D, 1901—\$72,000 WAS PAID, FEBRUARY 6TH, FOR HER RELEASE. SHE WAS SET FREE FEBRUARY 23D.



BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN.



JOHN L. MC LAURIN.

## SOUTH CAROLINA'S SENATORS

WHOSE DISGRACEFUL FIST-FIGHT IN THE SENATE OUTRAGED THE DIGNITY OF CONGRESS.

## Any One Can

PROVE TO THEMSELVES THE VALUE OF SCIENTIFIC FOOD.

A good straightforward test of food is worth much to humanity. The following is interesting:

Mr. T. K. Durboraw of Greenfield, O., says: "After 3 months' sickness with grip I found I had lost 42 pounds, with little appetite and almost no digestion. Wife finally put me on Grape-Nuts and I actually lived on this food, taking it three times a day, and a cup of Postum Coffee at each meal for about four weeks.

When I began I was so nervous and weak that my strength was exhausted even by dressing, and, of course, I was unable to do the work loaded upon my desk, but I hammered away without any tonics or medicines, only my diet of Grape-Nuts and Postum three times a day. I found at the end of 23 days my nervousness gone, strength greatly increased and that I had gained 16 pounds.

Finally, after getting back to good health again I, of course, took on different kinds of food, and, as a change, began using a certain kind of oats for breakfast. After a while some peculiar spells began to appear in the morning with deathly sickness and nervous lassitude. I took treatment for biliousness, but that did not avail.

About a month ago I gave up the use of oats for breakfast and took on Grape-Nuts again. These morning attacks left me entirely in a day or two, and I feel that I have had sufficient evidence of the scientific value of Grape-Nuts as a vitalizing, perfect food, that does not require the heavy work of the stomach occasioned by the use of starchy foods we use so much nowadays."

## The Drama in New York.

HOW EASILY the public fancy is tickled is shown again by the success of the Foxy Grandpa comic-paper idea, in a musical medley at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Those who anticipated a nonsensical entertainment have enjoyed a welcome disappointment, and the writer of the piece, R. Melville Barker, deserves a word of praise for his clever work. There is something of a plot, and a good deal of innocent fun in the medley, and the music, by Joseph Hart, is bright and sparkling. Joseph Hart, as "Foxy Grandpa," Miss Carrie de Mar, Mr. Arthur Borani, Charles H. Bates, and Clifton Crawford receive most of the ap-

plause. It is safe to predict a successful run for this peculiar creation of wit and fancy, mixed with something of a playwright's brains.

It is not strange that "The Toreador," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, continues to attract large audiences. It is one of the best musical comedies that New York has enjoyed in recent years, and Francis Wilson, as Gigg, is really very funny. There is more interest in the performance of the other leading members of the cast than usually attaches to participants in such creations. Aside from the singing and dancing, the acting counts for something.

The customary mistake of too many ambitious women is about to be made by Mary Mannering. She is to make a tour of our leading cities in the part of Camille, with James K. Hackett as Armand. Why this charming young woman should select such a grewsome character, in a French play of such questionable motive, I leave for someone else to answer. I predict that Miss Mannering will put the fidelity of her friends to a severe test when she invites them to see her in "Camille," at Washington, Baltimore, Boston, and elsewhere.

The promotion of Margaret Dale from a minor part in "The Wilderness," at the Empire, to the position of leading woman, to support John Drew, is announced for next season. Miss Dale has been winning her way into prominence by painstaking work during several seasons.

"The Nancy Girls" in "The Hall of Fame," at the New York Theatre, is one of the prettiest numbers. This beautiful spectacular burlesque seems to have won high favor, chiefly because of its attractive women, their handsome costumes, and the elaborate stage setting.

Three prominent society women constitute one of the attractions in the Florodora sextette at the New York Winter Garden, and there is still room for the 400.

The successes of the season include that lively comedy "On the Quiet," the revival of which, at the Madison Square Theatre, with William Collier in the principal part, is drawing as big houses as it enjoyed all last season.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, in "Du Barry," at the Criterion; Annie Russell, at the Lyceum, in "The Girl and the Judge"; Blanche Bates, at Academy of Music, in "Under Two Flags"; Lulu Glaser, in "Dolly Varden," at the Herald Square; Hilda Spong in "Notre Dame," at Daly's, and Amelia Bingham in "The Climbers," at the Bijou, are still among the popular favorites; nor does interest wane in Kyrle Bellew's splendid swordsmanship in "A Gentleman of France" at Wallack's or in Weber and

Fields' uproarious performance at their popular music hall. Even the Lenten season does not lessen the attendance at the principal theatres of New York.

Three plays, each presented for the first time, were recently given by the pupils of the Empire Dramatic School at their seventh matinee performance of the present season. "Mrs. Jasper," by Henry James, caused uproarious merriment throughout its three acts. Evelyn Emerson as Blandina contributed largely to its success by her clever rendering of the simple daughter of a very designing mamma (Helen Graham). JASON.

## Get Mad

WHEN FRIENDS TELL THE TRUTH.

MANY people become coffee toppers before they realize it, and would be angry if thus described even by a close friend.

It will pay anyone to examine carefully into whether or not coffee has gained the mastery over them. A coffee toper may suspect that his or her ails come from coffee drinking, but they will invariably charge the disease to some other cause, for right down in the heart they realize that it would be practically impossible to give up coffee, so they hope against hope that it does not hurt them, but it goes on with its work just the same and the result is complete collapse and nervous prostration, lasting sometimes for years, unless the poison that causes the disease is discontinued.

There are hundreds of thousands of illustrations of the truth of this statement.

Any person addicted to coffee can make the change from common coffee to Postum Food Coffee without trouble provided the Postum is properly prepared so as to bring out the color, flavor and food value. It has a rich black-brown color and changes to the golden brown when good cream is added.

The change will work wonders in any one whose nervous system or stomach has been unbalanced or disturbed by coffee.

A NEW rose of a beautiful blush pink color has been produced in Washington and named "Miss Alice Roosevelt," after the President's daughter. The flower was for the first time exhibited among the many floral tributes to Mr. Dryden, the new Senator from New Jersey.





CH. WEBER'S NEW YORK SOCIETY GIRL.—NO. 2.  
A WEARISOME VISIT TO THE DRESSMAKER'S.

"Let never maiden think, however fair,  
She is not fairer in new clothes than old."



# A Foreordained Affair

By Alice Dunbar

IT WAS foreordained from the beginning, so said their friends, and both sets of parents having put the seal of their approval upon it, there was nothing for the two young people to do but to submit tamely to the wise orderings of Providence and the older people.

But they were not the sort of young people who submit tamely without very good reasons, and their hearts were bitter within them as they discussed their future.

"Because you play the violin and I play the piano, I don't see why we have to marry," said Laura bitterly, as they sat and talked it over one day.

"Nor do I; and because the old gentlemen are business partners I don't see why they should look to us to unite the firm further."

"Nor does the fact that your mother was my mother's bridesmaid interest me particularly."

"And I don't care if our fathers were college chum—ps." Hilary laughed at his own joke, but Laura's face remained severe.

"I don't love you," she snapped, looking at him savagely.

"Great heavens, who asked you to?" he growled. "If I thought you were in love with me, I'd go off and hang myself."

"I believe you do want to marry me," she continued distrustfully. "I believe you came around this very morning to ask me."

"You've got a higher opinion of yourself than I have. I wouldn't have you if you had a hundred million to your lot." He got up and walked around the floor, hands in his pockets, glowering at her. "Think of having a wife around who didn't do anything but bang a piano all day!"

"At least, I keep some sort of time and tune, and that's more than you can say," she retorted.

"Well, if I do play the violin villainously, it's because I never have a decent accompanist."

"What's the use of your having a decent accompanist, as you are pleased to term it? A three-year-old child would play good enough for your fiddle scraping."

"Now Minnie Holmes can play decently, but if I go over there to play with her, there's such a fog raised all around that I get no pleasure out of it."

"Who raises a fog? I don't. I get tired listening to your discords. I'm glad when you go somewhere else and give me a chance to cultivate some one's else acquaintance. I'd much rather play for Lindley Hall to sing."

"Oh, you would, would you? Well, I only come to see you because the governor and the mater dog me into it. I would much rather go to see Minnie."

Laura gave a little sneer. "Would Minnie much rather have you to come and see her?" she queried.

Hilary turned on her savagely. "Well, I don't see why not?"

"Why not?"

"Yes, why not?"

Her eagerness suddenly vanished, and she employed herself in carefully plucking an imaginary thread from her sleeve.

"I spoke to you," he grumbled.

She raised her eyebrows indifferently. "Did you?" she queried sweetly.

"Yes, I did." His temper was going rapidly.

"So you did; well, what of it?"

"Plenty of it. I spoke, you should have answered."

She was disputatious at once. "Why?" she asked in the tone of one making a scientific investigation. "Why? When I was a little girl and we played together you used to make me do things I didn't want to because you were bigger than I, but why should I do it now?"

He snorted in rage. She sat indolently, disconcertingly cool. He ramped up and down the floor in a noisy effort to control himself. She went back to the imaginary thread.

Finally he swallowed most of his rage and let the rest stay purple in his face.

"Why shouldn't Minnie be glad to see me?" he queried with dangerous calmness. "Surely a girl would prefer to see the man to whom she is engaged and resent all other men as intrusions."

The purple faded from his face and it became very red instead.

"Why—why—why—" he stammered; "well—you and I are supposed to be engaged, and I know we prefer the society of others—at least I do."

"Of course we both do, I more than you can possibly know, but ours is an exceptional case. Most engaged people



"THINK OF HAVING A WIFE AROUND WHO DIDN'T DO ANYTHING BUT BANG A PIANO ALL DAY!"  
(Drawn by S. Werner.)

are in love with each other. Minnie is in love with her fiancé."

"I didn't know Minnie was engaged," he said slowly. The next minute he could have bitten his tongue out. Laura raised her eyes to his, and there was the faintest gleam of amusement and sarcasm in their depths.

"Oh, didn't you?" she said; "well, she is, and I have no doubt but that you have bored her very much with your violin when she'd rather have been enjoying herself by being made love to."

"How do you know that I didn't make love to her?"

"On the evenings that you practiced? Oh, no, dear child, I know your violin playing too well. Before you begin you are nervous; in the intervals, you are warm and fidgety, and when you finish, you are proud and self-conscious."

"That's all you know about it. Any man would be in such a condition who played with you. I am proud and self-conscious when I finish because I have triumphed over your piano playing."

Laura bit her lip. For a little she would have looked annoyed. But she recovered quickly, and turned to the imaginary thread for an instant.

"I didn't know Minnie played so extraordinarily well. When we were at school together she was considered very poor."

"Perhaps, but schools don't know all. Then, too, Minnie is a pretty girl, and they are always in the wrong, according to their less favored sisters."

Her color was rising. "Beauty or lack of it doesn't influence professors. Minnie couldn't pass the simplest musical examination."

"Perhaps not, but she plays well, nevertheless. And then, when we play together, we are—what is the word?—sympatica? That's everything, you know."

He was having his inning now, and it was evident that he enjoyed it.

Laura flushed and paled. He stood looking down at her with a conscious smile in his eyes. She raised her own quickly and caught his look before he could turn his head. It was enough. She saw he was trying to tease, and she yawned coolly.

"Just what Lindley Hall says when I play for him," she said in a bored tone.

"I suppose he thinks he can sing," he sniffed.

"About fifty per cent. better than you can play."

There was silence in the room for about two minutes.

Laura clasped her hands indolently in her lap. Hilary paced the floor, chewing the ends of an incipient mustache.

"What I came around here this morning for—" he began.

"Was to ask me to marry you," she finished calmly.

"Your conceit is something stupendous," he replied angrily, pausing in his walk to stare at her as if she were part of an escaped menagerie.

"Oh, I don't think you are in love with me; far from it. But you haven't courage enough to say so to your mother and father and to tell them, as I have told mine, once for all, that you won't have me. You lack courage, something a woman admires in a man."

"I do not," he said angrily. "I have all the courage any man needs."

"Bah!" she sneered; "if you had, do you suppose you'd be here now, standing before me with a proposal of marriage, not because you care two pins about me, but because your mother and father sent you?"

He was very white now, and his face twitched violently.

"I came over this morning, Miss Kane," he said with deadly calm, "to ask you to try a new piece of music with me."

"Oh," she said foolishly. Her face went painfully red, and she tripped in her skirt as she went to the piano. Her fingers were all thumbs as she turned the page of music which he laid coldly on the rack.

"I—I—beg your pardon," she said somewhat lamely, after three wretched attempts at the opening bars.

"Not at all," he rejoined politely; "it only proves what I said, that Minnie Holmes is a better musician than you."

"And proves what I say now, that Lindley Hall is a bigger man than you, for he would never have said what you have said."

"Perhaps not; maybe he wouldn't have been taunted into it. I would never have said as much to Minnie, because—"

"Then take your old music to Minnie," she cried, twirling around on the piano stool. "I wouldn't

play for you if—if—" she broke down, and rushed to the window to hide her tears.

Hilary was by her side in an instant. "Why, Laura, Laura, child," he said, "I didn't mean to hurt you, I—oh, heavens, what's a man to do when his hands are full?" For he still held the violin and bow.

Laura turned from the window and surveyed him curiously, a shine of laughter gleaming through her tears.

"What do you want to do?" she inquired, with a half laugh, half sob.

"Er—er—oh, pshaw!" he threw the bow to the floor, and put the violin down not too tenderly in an easy chair. "Just like you, to make fun of a fellow when he's trying to do his best."

"I'm—I'm—not making fun," she sobbed again. "You're always misjudging me. I'm—I'm—glad I don't have to be your wife. I'd be the most miserable woman on earth."

"Of course you would," he assented. His arms were close around her, his lips to her ears. "That's why we won't marry. I did have hopes of Minnie, but since she's engaged, I suppose I must look further. You still have Lindley Hall, though."

"I hate Lindley Hall!" she said violently.

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself? Didn't I see you at the communion table last Sunday, and you're hating some one already?"

"Besides, he's the one who's engaged to Minnie Holmes."

"Whew—ew—ew! That's it, is it? No wonder he's being hated so strenuously."

Laura dried her tears and pushed herself from the close embrace.

"Hadh't we better go back to the music?" she said stiffly.

"Bother the music; besides, I don't know where I put my bow."

"I'll try to play as well as your dear Minnie."

"Never mind about Minnie. I didn't come over here to play, anyhow."

"Oh, didn't you?" She was back on the piano stool, and a dimple flickered in her cheek as she spoke.

"No, I didn't. I came over here because I had an interview with the governor this morning."

"I told you so," with a triumphant air.

"Of course you did. I wouldn't have denied you the pleasure of saying those words for worlds."

Continued on opposite page.





CAPTAIN SCHMIDT VON SCHWIND,  
AIDE DE CAMP TO PRINCE  
HENRY.



CAPTAIN VON GRUMME, AIDE  
DE CAMP TO THE  
KAISER.



REAR-ADMIRAL VON SECKENDORF,  
MARSHAL OF THE COURT.

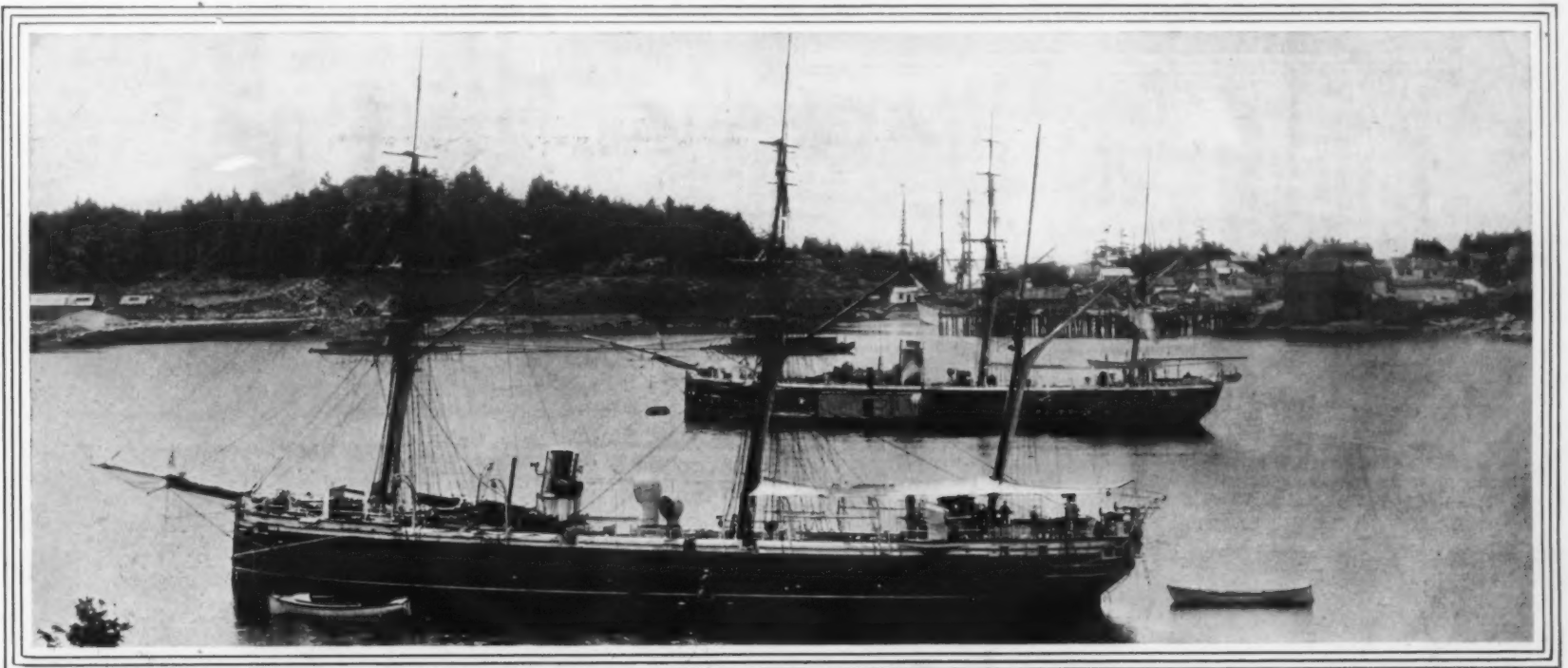


COMMANDER VON EGIDY, AIDE DE  
CAMP TO PRINCE HENRY.



REAR-ADMIRAL VON BAUDISSIN, OF THE  
IMPERIAL YACHT HOHENZOLLERN.

THE NOTABLE GERMAN VISITORS ACCOMPANYING PRINCE HENRY.



BRITISH SLOOP-OF-WAR CONDOR IN THE FOREGROUND, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD—TAKEN IN ESQUIMALT HARBOR BEFORE SHE SAILED TO HER DOOM, DECEMBER 8TH.



REAR-ADMIRAL AND MRS. SCHLEY AT THE TOMB OF ANDREW  
JACKSON, THE "HERMITAGE."—By Mrs. Mary C. Dorris,  
Nashville, Tenn.

### A Foreordained Affair.

*Continued from preceding page.*

"I knew you came, because you were sent."  
"I was not sent."  
"Of course not."  
"The old man is sending me to Europe for six months  
in the interest of the firm, and he said, that after talking  
it over with your father, they had decided that we needn't  
marry for a year or two. And so I came to tell you."  
"Six months?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, our wedding is deferred." She rose and walked  
aimlessly about the room. "That's good news, anyhow."  
He followed her where she paused beside the fireplace.  
"Hadh't we better make it a bridal tour, Laura?"  
he asked.  
"But you said you wouldn't have me if I had a hundred  
million to my dot."  
"Well, I wouldn't," he said smilingly. "I wouldn't  
have any woman with a fortune bigger than mine, for  
her to lord it over me forever after."  
"Oh!" She nestled comfortably in the welcoming  
arms. "People will say we married each other for con-  
venience," she objected, "and that we didn't dare go  
against our parents' will."  
"But we are going against their will. They want us  
to wait for a year or so."  
"But we don't love each other," she persisted, "and  
I always wanted to marry for love." She nestled closer  
to him, and put one arm about his neck.  
"Of course we don't love each other," he replied,  
kissing her gently. "Any one could tell that by the way  
we quarrel."

### A Strengthening Tonic.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Especially recommended for the relief of nervousness  
and exhaustion so common with the grip patient. Nour-  
ishes and strengthens the entire system by supplying the  
needed tonic and nerve food. Induces restful sleep.

If health is wealth, riches are yours if you use Abbott's,  
the Original Angostura Bitters. At druggists'.



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA WITH THE PRINCESS VICTORIA  
LOUISE.—From a painting by Friedrich  
August von Kaulbach.



THE METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.



IRVING PLACE THEATRE, WHERE A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE WAS GIVEN FOR THE PRINCE.



THE CITY HALL, IN WHICH MAYOR LOW EX



METROPOLITAN CLUB, WHERE PRINCE HENRY WAS ENTERTAINED AT DINNER.



SHERRY'S, WHERE A LUNCHEON WAS GIVEN BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.



BEAUTY AND FASHION PAY TRIBUTE TO THE ROYAL GUEST AT THE GALA PERFORMANCE AT

AMERICA'S METROPOLIS THROWS OPEN WIDE ITS HOSTS  
OFFICIALLY AND BY THE INFORMAL EXPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE, NEW YORK GIVES





WHICH MAYOR LOW EXTENDED THE CITY'S WELCOME.



THE ARION CLUB, WHERE PRINCE HENRY REVIEWED THE PARADE.



THE FAMOUS UNION LEAGUE CLUB, WHERE THE OFFICERS OF THE HOHENZOLLERN ENJOYED A SMOKER.



GALA PERFORMANCE AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.—Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by T. Dart Walker.



GRANT'S TOMB, WHICH WAS VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND HIS SUITE.



RESIDENCE OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., WHERE THE ROYAL VISITOR WAS ENTERTAINED.

ITS HOSPITABLE DOORS TO THE NATION'S ROYAL GUEST.  
YORK GIVES HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE HENRY AN ENTHUSIASTIC AMERICAN WELCOME.





MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.

## Silhouettes: Mr. George Grossmith

By William Armstrong

A LITTLE, spare man, with a preternaturally grave face, a sudden, quizzical, upward glance of the eye, and an angular trick of

gesture, Mr. George Grossmith is, away from the stage, what he is in his best moments on it—a philosopher as well as a humorist. He is a walking smile with a thought back of it. Best of all, there is no malice in either the smile or the thought, a fact that even those whose foibles and mannerisms he so keenly mimics must grasp, or should, at least, even if they do not.

As we faced each other a morning or two ago he was for the moment too busy with his American colleagues to talk about himself, and Frank Lincoln, Marshall Wilder, Robert Burdett, and the rest came in for an appreciation that made their best press notices seem a glimmer in comparison. But a good story is a good story with Mr. Grossmith, even if it is on himself, on the theory that the man who has gotten there can afford to tell of the humorous incident in the process of his arriving. One of this class he told to Paderewski on his latest voyage to Amer-

performance, a perfunctory affair, which took place in a little village in Devonshire. And here again comes a bit of recollection on the part of Mr. Grossmith that sounds quaint to American ears to-day—Mr. Richard Mansfield was, strictly speaking, the first Major-General Stanly.

At that time Mr. Mansfield was Mr. Grossmith's understudy on a salary of twenty dollars a week. Grossmith just then was in Paris tramping the boulevards trying to get the "Patter" song which he naively says, "Mansfield had not then mastered, nor did he, I think, ever get it. So the outcome was that while he, in reality the first to do the rôle, was singing it down in Devonshire I was struggling with my lines on the boulevards and gesticulating in a way that made the people turn around to look at me, exclaiming, 'Ah, those English!' as if we habitually gesticulated more than they. But after a little of this kind of experience I concluded to do my gesticulating in private at home."

The spontaneity of Mr. Grossmith's humor is generally pretty well in evidence off the stage as well as on it. The other morning in his hotel lobby a waiter handed him a card, saying, "Are you one hundred and fifty, sir?" "No, I'm not quite that," he answered, a pained tone in his voice, "but it's the number of my sitting-room."

In the years that Mr. Grossmith has been before the public he has met nearly every one of note in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and the United States. The result he is putting into a book to be published in the autumn, "and so I can't tell you any stories as I'm keeping them all for that." Then he began to tell one of King Edward VII. congratulating him at the close of a "Pirates" performance on the correctness of his medals, which were borrowed from eminent army officers who had collections, and which

He—I am more than ill; I am dying. It is hereditary. All my ancestors have died and I must die too.

She—(frantically.) Then let me die too! Let us both die the same day, the same hour! What are you doing next Tuesday? (another long pause.)

She—(still kneeling, but raising her head.) Tell me, Dollghost, why is it that you have never embraced me?

He—I will keep no secret from you. I have never embraced you, love, because I have no arms. It is hereditary; my uncle lost them at the battle of Waterloo. But surely you will not think less of me because there is not so much of me as you expected?

She—Don't say that! Don't say that! (clutching a chair.) Believe me, Dollghost, I am speaking the truth, the solemn truth; believe me that the less there is of you the more I shall love you.

(Curtain.)

### Miss George's Early Experience.

MISS GRACE GEORGE'S first stage experience was with a decidedly nondescript stock company in Jersey City. She was fresh from school, acting surreptitiously, only seventeen, and cast unexpectedly for Mrs. Morgan in "Ten Nights in a Barroom." She was obliged to accomplish what in theatrical parlance is termed wing the part—conning her lines in the waits or reading them



"WHERE IS MY DOLLGHOST?"



"DON'T KEEP ANY SECRETS FROM ME."

ica, and the pianist failed to find it funnier than did the man who told it at his own expense.

"It was ten years ago," he said, "and I had just arrived in the States. My press notices were good, but my audiences at first small. One day I walked into the place where the seat sale was in progress. There was a mass of femininity that took my breath as well as every available space in front of the beaming ticket-seller. 'How is it going?' I asked, when finally I got in his neighborhood. 'Great, great,' was the answer. 'He'll have to give another recital next week.'"

"But I can't, you know, my man; I can't," I returned. 'I'll be in Boston.'

"Who can't?" said the ticket-seller.

"George Grossmith," I answered. 'I'm Mr. Grossmith.'

"Grossmith!" echoed the personage. 'He's not doing anything. I mean Paderewski.'

Identified for so many years with the chief comedy roles of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, from the Sir Joseph Porter of "Pinafore" fame down, Mr. Grossmith tells a unique incident of the effect of American appreciation on the success of those same productions in England. This incident should at once dispose of any thoughts of rancor on the ground of piracy of "Pinafore" which both librettist and composer were not backward in holding against us. The fact of the matter is, based on the incident of Mr. Grossmith's recounting, Gilbert and Sullivan owe their main debt of the success of the opera in London to American recognition. "Pinafore" had run but six weeks in London when notices were posted for its withdrawal; apparently all the Londoners desiring to see the piece had viewed it. Suddenly the news came from America that "Pinafore" had caused a sensation and was being sung in as many as five theatres in one city in a single evening. "We shall have to see this work of our countrymen," said the Londoners, and they did, with the result that the notices of withdrawal came down and "Pinafore" saw two years of life instead of the six weeks to which the metropolitans had at first apparently doomed it. The outcome was a first public performance in its completeness of stage-setting of "Pirates of Penzance" in America. Preceding it was the English copyright

ranged from the Crimea to the Ashantee war. The fact that he was the first to follow correct detail in this respect did not escape the quick eye of the Prince of Wales, nor did his tact fail him to make recognition of it at the right moment.

Mr. Grossmith's studies for his sketches are made from life, and worked out oftentimes in railway trains. The one following, and now published for the first time, is the outcome of his study of the Ibsen plays, and his poses, reproduced in the accompanying illustrations, an imitation of, as he expresses it, "Mrs. Patrick Campbell and the rest rolled into one." He had seen "A Doll's House," and he had seen "Ghosts"—of the two he carried home a sufficient stock of impressions to make a little drama of his own which would seem likely to appeal even to Ibsen, if he but happened to have a sense of humor.

### A Grossmith Monologue.

SCENE—Enter a gloomy lady with a vacant expression, and a deep, hollow, and consumptive voice.

She—Where is my Dollghost? Why is he not here? (clutches a table.) He told me he would come, but he is not here. (falls on the table, weeping. Starts up suddenly. In a hoarse whisper.) What is that! what is that! (rises dramatically.) Ah, I think I hear his deathlike tread. (goes to the door.) He is coming. (retires to table and falls backward on it.)

Enter Dollghost sideways, like a Corsican Brother, with both hands glued to the side like a figure in Noah's Ark.

Dollghost—(he stands by the side of a chair.) I have come, and I am here.

She—(rises frantically and kneels at his feet, clutching spasmodically.) My Dollghost, my Dollghost, I knew you would come, I knew it! (falls weeping on chair; pause for several minutes. She recovers, lifts her head up and gazes into his face.) Dollghost, don't keep any secrets from me—are you still ill?



"THEN LET ME DIE, TOO."



"THE LESS THERE IS OF YOU THE MORE I SHALL LOVE YOU."

as unobtrusively as she could on the stage. In the death scene of her child she tucked the open play book under the edge of the pillow, managing by this and other devices to hold her own. Mr. W. J. Fleming was playing Mr. Morgan. One of his especial bits of stage business was the draining of a glass of water which Mrs. Morgan handed him, and which, with a towel about his neck and grasped tightly at either end, he managed to draw to his lips. When the moment arrived Miss George rushed for the desired draught with which to quench the unfortunate Morgan's thirst. The property man, who appears to have had some private reckoning to settle with the Mr. Morgan of the moment, handed her a glass tankard holding at mild estimate a quart. She unsuspectingly took it, knowing nothing of the stage business in question, and hurried with it to the sufferer who, to make his accustomed effect, would be obliged to drain it to the last drop. When he caught sight of the tankard he glared and then gulped, glared and gulped again, stopping between each swallow to say under his breath things not in the text. Those disengaged at the moment stood in the wings. They knew what the situation meant if she did not.

Mr. Morgan drank, then rested, then, starting afresh at his task, drank again, hurrying until he choked. Human capacity as well as human endurance has its limit. At least a third of the glass remained to be consumed when Mr. Morgan gave up in despair and set it down with a bang. If realism was vanquished for the moment it was not lacking later when the property man and Mr. Fleming met in the wings. The next night the original glass was restored to the cast.



# Making Railroad Collisions Impossible

MARCONI'S LATEST MARVELOUS INVENTION

By Douglass Harrison

MARCONI, OF wireless telegraph fame, has a plan of utilizing his system for the absolute prevention of collision accidents on railroads, and the arrangement he proposes could be installed on every railroad in the country at a less expense than any other form of safety devices or signals. The fact that he has given considerable thought to the matter is important, for the public confidence is strong in a man of his scientific attainments, but the proof he offers that his plan is simple, cheap, and practical in its operations at all times gives it a greater significance.

It happened that Marconi came through the New York Central tunnel four days after the terrible accident which resulted in the loss of eighteen lives and the maiming of many people. Naturally enough, every one was talking over the affair. With Marconi there was a twofold regret; first, that the men who were devoting their lives to invention had not already devised means to render such an occurrence impossible, and, second, because the saving of life in connection with his own work has always been of paramount importance. The proudest boast he ever made was that by means of his system installed on the lightship off the treacherous Goodwin Sands in the English Channel the lives of several sailors on a wrecked bark had been saved.

"I have been working on this problem of applying my system to the prevention of railroad collisions for some time," he said recently. "Indeed, we are already pushing forward the work of equipping the railroads in Belgium with my devices for just this purpose. You know," he went on, "that before we had made certain advances in tuning messages it was useless to try to apply the apparatus to railroad trains, because it is not only necessary to send differently tuned warnings between trains running in opposite directions, but it is also necessary to have an apparatus which will work only for very short distances and no further, say a half mile. But now I have reached the point where these difficulties no longer exist, and it is quite possible to equip all trains in such a manner that the engineer may be warned, either by a bell right at his ear or a dial or light in front of his face, whenever he approaches within a half mile of another train. Indeed, we can just as well have an apparatus which will operate directly on the engine's lever and air brakes, slowing the train down slightly at a half mile's distance, and very positively when two trains come into dangerous proximity."

Then followed his detailed plans. "For example," he said, "suppose we were to put a transmitter on every train, in the engineer's cab for convenience, since the aerial wire or other form of outside receiving apparatus could be placed just outside and the earth connection made through the wheels of the engine and the rails. A few battery cells placed under the seat and a clock-like attachment for keeping the transmitter in operation constantly when the train was in motion would be all the apparatus necessary in addition to the sparking coil and local circuit."

Now this brief and comprehensive outline by the inventor needs some explanation in its application to prevention of collisions on railways. The use of Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy in this way is a new operation of the ether waves, or rather a new field of utility which has been found for them, but it is not essentially

different from its application to other principles. When he desires to send a message Marconi has first to create a disturbance in the all-surrounding ether. This he does by causing an ordinary induction coil, generally speaking, in circuit with a battery or generated current, to spark by opening and closing the circuit with a form of telegraphic key. The making and breaking of the circuit is done in short and long periods; that is, in such a way that the waves go out from the induction coil and apparatus in a Morse code order. Wireless telegraphy then becomes

ratus. It was necessary to get each separate receiver so arranged that it would respond only to the vibrations sent out by a particular transmitter. This difficulty Marconi has already overcome. Apply the principle now to use on moving trains. As it has been shown, in the case of sending messages the vibrations are sent out in the order of Morse code words. It would be simple enough to keep the transmitter in operation all the time, provided the battery power was renewed when necessary. A clock-like arrangement could keep making and break-

ing the circuit whenever a train was in service, and the apparatus would consequently be sending out vibrations continually during that time. It is easy to see, then, that a receiving apparatus within the range of influence would be always affected and could be made to ring a bell continually. With this fact in mind, there are two apparent difficulties to face. It would be obviously useless to have a transmitter in operation on a train leaving New York over the New York Central which would affect a receiver on a train leaving Jersey City on another road or a receiver on a train some twenty or thirty miles further along the same road.

For both of these objections Marconi has a remedy. He says he can construct apparatus which will be effective only up to a range of half a mile and that each apparatus can be made in such a way that only the proper receivers will record the presence of the ether waves of the corresponding transmitters. That is to say, single-track railroads would have their signaling instruments arranged to one general scheme of electric tuning, and whenever one train came within a half mile of another the warning bell would sound or the appliance affect the air brakes. For a railway system which has two, three, or four tracks, there would have to be two, three, or four differently arranged schemes of tuning for the instruments, in order that trains moving on different tracks be not stopped needlessly. There are, indeed, some minor difficulties in the general application of these instruments to moving railway trains which will occur to the critics, but it is safe to say that Marconi will have anticipated these. Certainly, if he has gone so far as to take up the work of installing the apparatus on the railroads in Belgium, he is quite sure of the outcome. He has, by his recent tuning devices, made possible a great many kinds of usefulness for his system, and it would not be at all strange if this feature should become one of the most important developments in this country.

The importance of some device which shall do just this thing which Marconi is adapting his system to accomplishing cannot be overestimated. The wrecks of the past year due to collisions between trains have caused the loss of millions of dollars to the railway companies, not to speak of the scores of people whose lives were crushed out, and of hundreds either maimed or injured. The most perfect block signaling system yet devised is inoperative in tunnels which become so filled with smoke that the signals or lights cannot be seen, or even in very heavy fogs or snow storms. Moreover, it is estimated that an expense of \$5,000 a mile is necessary to equip a railway with this form of safety device. There have been invented other

Continued on page 238.

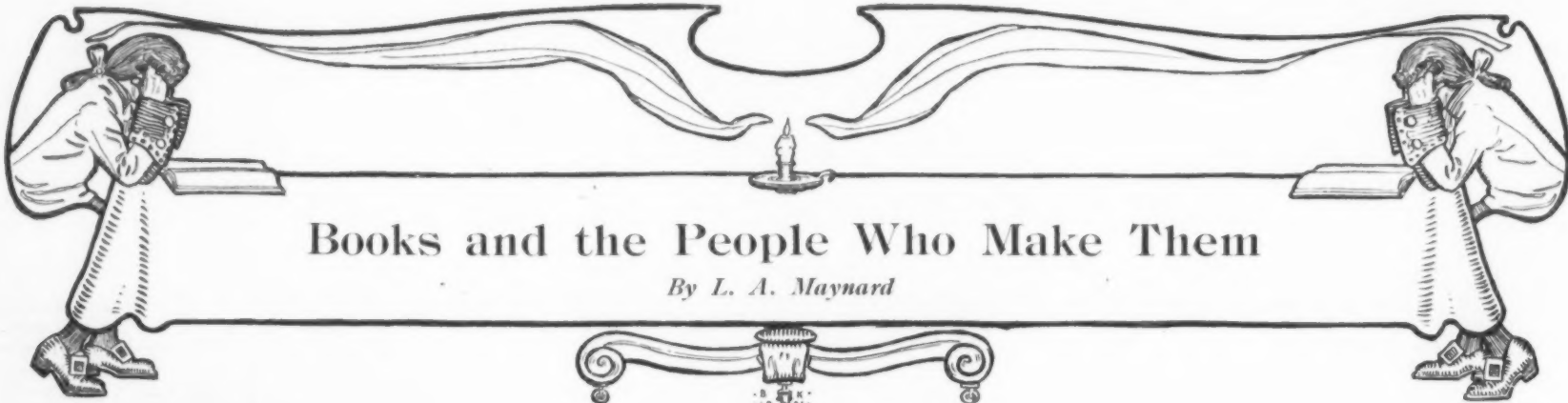


SIGNOR MARCONI—HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN DURING HIS LAST VISIT TO NEW YORK.—Dunn.

a matter of detecting these long and short periods of vibration in the ether.

As we all know, Marconi has devised the means to detect the vibrations set up by the sparking of an induction coil. More than that he is able to do, for he can so arrange his transmitting apparatus that only a certain length of ether wave shall be sent out, or, more properly speaking, a certain arrangement of the transmitting apparatus will send out only one constant length of wave. Another arrangement will send out another length of wave, and so on to almost infinity, since the different rates of vibration possible for these kinds of ether waves vary from hundreds of thousands to billions per second. The difficulty has previously been with the receiving appa-





## Books and the People Who Make Them

By L. A. Maynard



MISS LILLIAN WHITING.

THE PUBLISHED statement that the late Sir Walter Besant left an estate valued at only about \$35,000, although he was one of the most popular and successful authors of his day, calls up again the old query as to whether literature pays. As to that, the answer must depend now, as ever, upon the kind of pay had in view. If the profits sought are of the same kind that accrue to holders of stock in the steel trust, or some other "octopus" of the same distressingly remunerative character, the query may be answered at once by an emphatic negative. If, on the other hand, the chief treasure to be laid up from a life of literary labor is in the less material but more enduring shape of well-merited fame, or in the still finer form of a consciousness of having added something of real value to the sum of the world's peace and happiness—taken in this sense, we should say unhesitatingly that to put one's gifts, ambitions, and energies into a literary career is as profitable an investment as a man can well make, providing, of course, that he does not commit the disastrous blunder of thinking he was born a poet or a novelist when he was really predestinated from all eternity to be a successful stage driver or an honest blacksmith.

AS TO the financial rewards of a literary career, much is written that is positively mischievous and some things that are cruelly misleading. Of the latter kind was an anonymous article which appeared not long since in one of our leading reviews, where the impression was conveyed that incomes of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year are common even among the so-called hack writers of the magazines and newspapers. Of course any one who knows anything about the subject at all, knows that incomes like these are limited to a select and happy few among the thousands who follow literature as a regular calling, and who have long since passed the stage of hackdom, if, indeed, they were ever in it. For a sidelight on this question, we may instance the statement once made to us by a professional writer who is counted fairly successful and whose name frequently appears appended to poems and sketches in our best paying magazines, that the most he had ever made in a single month was \$150, and his average earnings with his pen were not half of that. Another instance, still more significant, was that of a woman whose novels are almost equal in number to her years, but who, in spite of her apparent success, could declare to us that if money-making alone had been her aim any calling yielding an income of a thousand a year would have meant more to her than all she had received from her books. This writer was happy, nevertheless, and quite content, because she had found her chiefest rewards in something that could not be deposited in banks or invested in coupon bonds. But these two instances will serve to show how literature pays in dollars and cents much more truthfully than anonymous screeds with their mythical tales of incomes at the rate of \$10,000 a year. No doubt those lucky writers of fiction who are sailing around just now in the seventh heaven of tenth editions and more, and others who have reached the still more cerulean and ecstatic heights of half a million copies and have been dramatized besides, are reaping from copyrights and royalties much more than the sum mentioned. But when all these happy mortals are counted, how many are there? And how long will most of them continue to reap such harvests? A half million copies this year and a cipher at the other end of ten years does not make a very high average, at least on the income side.

CONSIDERATIONS OF pecuniary gain or loss in any line of human endeavor seem mean and sordid when brought into touch with a life and a work such as that depicted in William Carey's remarkable story (The United Endeavor Society, Boston) of the efforts of Miss Annie Taylor to carry the Christian gospel to the innermost parts of the "Forbidden Land" of Tibet. Missionary history, from the days of St. Paul, Columba, and Xavier down to the present time, is an almost unbroken record of true self-sacrifice, genuine heroism, and sublime devo-

tion, and in annals such as these our poor humanity takes on its finest, rarest, and most divine aspects. And in no missionary narrative that we have ever read have these traits appeared in larger and nobler lines than in the story of Miss Taylor's career as told by Mr. Carey and in the diary of the missionary herself, which forms the latter part of the volume. Her simple and steadfast faith in the face of the most fearful perils, expressed in the words that she was "God's little woman" and He would take care of her; her womanly tact, shrewdness, and good sense, as shown in her dealings with thieving and treacherous guides and attendants and cunning Tibetan chiefs; the courage and determination that carried her, a lone, an unarmed, and defenseless woman, almost within sight of the temples of Lhasa—all this constitutes a story that for real pathos and absorbing interest no fiction of the day can equal. One feels that in Miss Taylor we have the elements of which the world's greatest conquerors are made turned to the highest and divinest purposes.

NO FACULTY is rarer and more to be desired by one who would see life and the world around in their noblest aspects and in their true completeness than the



EARLE HOOKER EATON.

esthetic faculty, the power of discerning the beautiful even in things where it seems wholly absent to the dull and undeveloped sense. In some minds this gift seems inborn and intuitive, but to the many it comes only by education and long striving. With those who come into possession of it in a large degree by any means, life takes upon itself a rare joy and an inward satisfaction before unfelt and unknown. For such, beauty does not lie alone in roses, sunset skies, and the faces of fair women, but may be as often discerned in seamy rocks, in midnight glooms, in desert wastes, and in features which care and sorrow have robbed of all outward comeliness. Beauty thus seen and interpreted is that with which we are made acquainted by Lillian Whiting in her series of books under the general title "The World Beautiful," the latest of these being a volume on the beautiful in literature. Here Miss Whiting has entered into a realm of boundless extent and one where the aesthetic sense may find its finest and rarest delights and satisfactions. Few, we imagine, will find occasion to differ greatly with Miss Whiting as to the things that are most beautiful in the world of letters. Here, as in nature and human character, the truest beauty is not a matter of outward seeming, a superficial, sensuous thing, but is found as often in the rugged prose of some "Sartor Resartus" as in the liquid numbers of some "Blessed Damosel," as often in some rough-hewn creation of human genius like a stanza of Whitman as in the fragrant violet of a poet's dainty fancy like an ode of Keats. No one can read Miss Whiting's

book and not feel that he has been lifted up to a higher plane of thinking in regard to all literature and brought to a deeper knowledge and a keener appreciation of the great masters whose companionship we are permitted to enjoy in the world of books.

EDITH WHARTON'S long expected novel is at last before the public from the Scribners. It is entitled "The Valley of Decision," and runs to more than six hundred pages, a fact of much interest, since it more than doubles her next longest story, "The Touchstone." The novel brilliantly justifies her choice of a larger canvas and more populous picture. It is in every sense a large performance of sustained flight and multifarious interest. The scene is laid in the Italy of the latter half of the eighteenth century, mainly at one of the little courts which were such epitomes of life and civilization. Many characters crowd the story. The author is herself saturated with the history and culture which she represents, and the book flows with Italian local color; at the same time the passions and incidents it describes have the universal interest of a work of fiction of the highest class.

IT WOULD be difficult to give more praise than is due to the ten volumes of "The World's Best Essays," issued by Mr. F. P. Kaiser, of St. Louis. The fact that the volumes are under the editorial supervision of Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, is a guarantee in itself that the work is up to a high grade in every sense. The authors represented cover the widest possible range in time and place, and include all the master essayists of ancient and modern times. Liberal selections are made from the writings of each of these, but only of the choicest and best things. In the seventh volume of the series, for example, such authors as Charles Lamb, Walter Savage Landor, Lord Macaulay, and Lessing, together with such recent writers as James Russell Lowell, Sidney Lanier, and Andrew Lang. The portraits in this volume include those of Charles Lamb, a presentment which fully suggests the unassuming nature which pervaded him; Sidney Lanier; Sir Walter Scott and his friends, a striking group of authors, dramatists, poets, and painters; Sir John Lubbock, Cromwell, and Milton, surrounded by their families and friends, after a painting by Meutze, in the Corcoran Gallery; Sir James Mackintosh, a splendid photogravure, after a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence; "An Antique Studio," engraved from a painting by Alma Tadema, and a spirited picture, "A Sudden Squall"—a fishing lugger—caught in a "blow," by Haquette.

IT HAS been often said and seldom denied that all the great New Yorkers came to the city from elsewhere. In like manner it may be asserted that most of the good romances that have New York for their scene are by writers who came from other States or countries. The latest illustration is "Trinity Bells," a charming story of old New York, by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, who is of English birth and who began her American life in Texas, and afterwards spent some years in Chicago.

MR. EARLE HOOKER EATON, whose new book, "Rhymes and Yarns," is attracting favorable attention, bound fifty copies of the volume in the beautiful bark of the yellow birch tree and thus produced one of the most novel and attractive books seen in recent years. The book was autographic throughout, for Mr. Eaton not only wrote it, but he stripped the bark from the trees, backed the fifty covers with cloth, painted the title with water-colors on one of the bark scrolls, folded the sheets of the book and punched the holes in them through which a leather thong was passed to bind them into the covers. He also painted the title on fifty very handsome boxes, which were especially made for the books. Mr. Eaton has had an experience of twelve years in New York journalism and is a contributor of humorous poems, sketches, etc., to the leading humorous publications and magazines of the country.



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THE LITTLE RACERS EAGER FOR THE START—SCENE IN CENTRAL PARK.—Dunn.



A GAME OF CURLING ON THE ICE AT VAN CORTLAND PARK.

### The Peace of Europe.

*Continued from page 222.*

power," by which, doubtless, Germany was meant; and he told us that the alternative was that we should "add fifty per cent." to our naval estimates by preparing to meet a coalition of three powers instead of two. There never was the slightest prospect of our being asked, upon terms satisfactory to both sides, to conclude such an alliance; and it has always been the case that in our naval programmes we must have regard to the possibility of an alliance against us, in which, if Germany did not take an active and fighting part, she would have equally to be remembered, on account of the unfortunate prospect that she might wait till we were in difficulties and then ask for concessions which it would be hard for us to grant.

A mistaken suggestion is often made by those who think themselves the strongest friends of peace, but who are perhaps less real supporters of that principle than are some of those that they call alarmists. They tell us that we must put down militarism or fall victims to a great war. The fact is that peace in Europe has been secured since 1875 by militarism. The nations may be ruined or half ruined by their military expenditure and by the strain upon them in time of peace, but war at all events, with its horrors, is avoided, and Continental land war may indeed have become a thing of the past. Germany, armed to the teeth, is not going to attack France. France, with a magnificently defended frontier, is not going to attack Germany. The Alpine troops of Italy and of France are both admirable and have the deepest respect and admiration for one another. All the great military powers have a holy fear of the Swiss militia. The Russians dread the Austrian cavalry. Germany and Austria are as persuaded as was Napoleon after the retreat from Moscow of the defensive strength of Russia. Part of Belgium, no doubt, lies easily open to either France or Germany, but neither power is going to begin war in order to obtain, at gigantic risk, a little territory. There is stalemate all over Europe as far as Continental land war is concerned. But it is militarism, the enrolment of the whole nations in their armies, which makes peace more probable than it would be if only small professional armies were employed.

It is possible that the strain upon the nations may be lessened by the adoption of a shorter service. All the powers after 1870 made the great mistake of adopting a uniform length of service for the ordinary infantry private and for the most skilled specialist in the more scientific

or the more difficult branches. The Prussians soon began to make slight modifications in this principle; but the French, up to recently, have maintained that it would be unjust and impossible to have a different term of service for cavalry to that laid down for infantry. The statement is not either persuasive or conclusive.

The French themselves have a different term of service for the navy to that which is imposed upon the army. The nominal service in the army was for a long time three years, while the nominal active service in the fleet was five. The naval active service is now being reduced, but that in the army is likely also to suffer a reduction, and a difference between the land and sea forces will continue. The difficulty of inequality might easily be got over in other ways. If the service of the ordinary infantry private were reduced to that of the Swiss militia, while that of the cavalry, artillery, and other special branches was increased, say to five or six years, a wholly different rate of pay might be adopted in the one case to that given in the other. It is in any event necessary for France to pay nearly half the active-service personnel of her fleet at a much higher rate of pay than those which are applied to the compulsory-service seamen of the inscription maritime.

France also finds it necessary to give special rates of pay to re-engaged non-commissioned officers. To a civilian studying military affairs it certainly would seem the wisest policy to combine a long-service cavalry (and personally I should add a long-service mounted infantry as well) with a short-service infantry militia, the officers and non-commissioned officers of which would be the permanent element, trained in school regiments, which in France would naturally form the Republican Guard and garrison of Paris, and which in monarchical countries would be the King's Guards in the capital.

The fact that militarism has secured the absence of actual war, on account of the terror of war with which the whole of the Continental populations have become inspired, is not only no preventive of wars which would be chiefly naval, but may perhaps operate as an encouragement to such struggles. Human nature being what it is, nations both disliking their neighbors and loving the sensation of war in which they take little personal part, a naval struggle, with a fair chance of success, presents to them attractive possibilities. It is we in England who suffer from this fact. We know ourselves to be unsafe unless we continue to have a predominant fleet, and the cost of keeping up such a fleet is an increasing strain upon our resources.

### Making Railroad Collisions Impossible.

*Continued from page 235.*

arrangements which could be installed at a lower cost than this figure, but these have involved the use of a third rail through a block of which an electric current must be kept flowing ahead of the train, or some other objectionable feature. With the Marconi apparatus, however, nothing save a few instruments in the engine cab of each train is necessary. Marconi has shown conclusively the reliability of his instruments, and, with the apparatus he has planned for this use, he is confident that the operation will be absolutely sure. "It cannot fail to work and there is so much less to get out of order and less danger of failure of signals to act with any system than with any other method now in use." Such is the inventor's comment on the matter.

Next to simplicity of operation and reliability of instruments stands the cheapness of this application of Marconi's system. The apparatus necessary to equip each engine would not cost more than \$400; it is practically automatic in its action, and it requires very little care or attention to keep it in condition. For the amount necessary to equip ten miles of its track with a form of safety device now in use almost any railroad in the country could install the Marconi system on every one of its engines.

Several years ago Mr. Edison began investigating this very problem in connection with the prevention of railroad collisions which Mr. Marconi now claims to have solved. At that time Edison succeeded by an induction system of telegraphy without wires in sending a message to and from a moving train, but he did not so perfect the system so that he could apply it to signaling from one train to another when there was danger of collision. The Edison system was installed and used for some time on one of the railroads running out of New York, and, while there was considerable utility in the principle, so far as increased facility in train dispatching was concerned, the old collision problem still remained. Perhaps, if Mr. Edison had continued his experiments, he would have devised some means of accomplishing just what Marconi set out to do when he tried to adapt his system to moving trains. With the latter the development was, after all, a simple one, for he has within the past two years installed his system on dozens of trans-Atlantic liners and war vessels. When it is remembered that some of these ships travel as fast as ordinary freight trains, it is easy to see how the thought might have come to Marconi in connection with railroads.



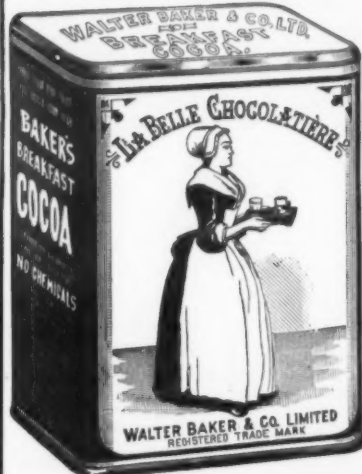
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Mr. John H. Schofield is well and favorably known to me as the successful director of a large shorthand college. I consider him not only one of the most expert practical shorthand writers whom I have ever known, but also an upright, honorable and perfectly trustworthy gentleman.

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Commenting on Mr. Schofield's ability and character Prof. E. G. Robinson, former president of Brown University, Providence, R. I., contributed the following:

I have known Mr. John H. Schofield for years as stenographic reporter. His work has given special satisfaction to all parties concerned. His character as a Christian gentleman has also commanded respect, and I take pleasure in commending him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he may meet or with whom he may have business relations.

**E. G. ROBINSON,**  
President Brown University.

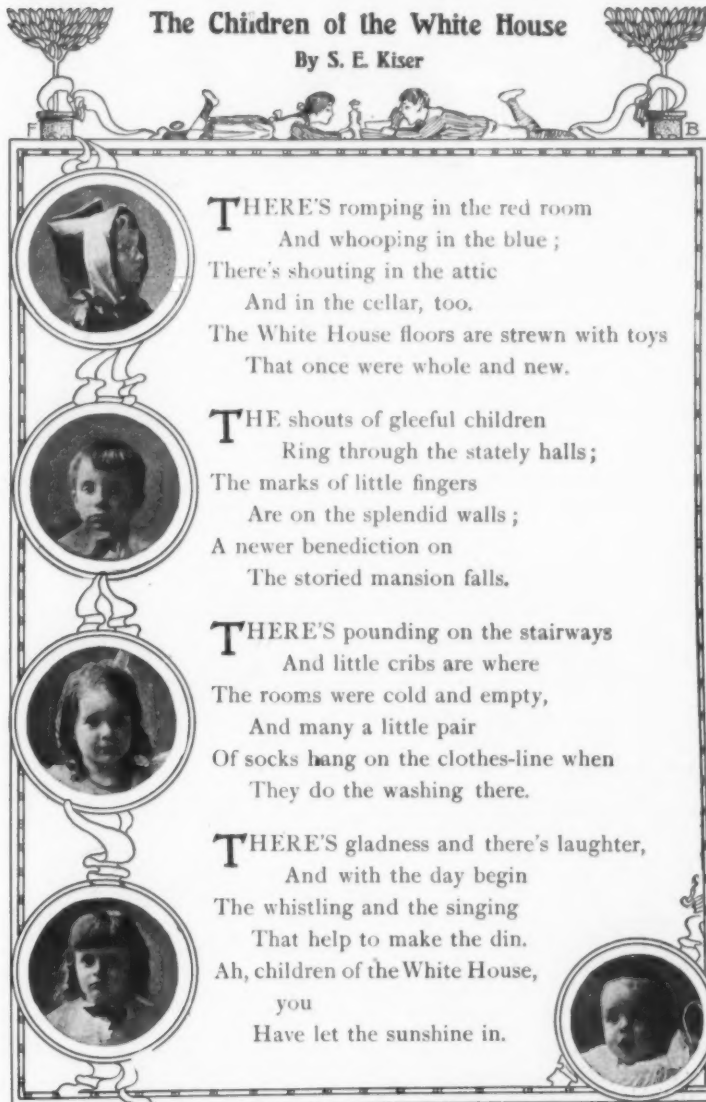
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By S. E. Kiser



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There's shouting in the attic  
And in the cellar, too.  
The White House floors are strewn with toys  
That once were whole and new.

**T**HE shouts of gleeful children  
Ring through the stately halls;  
The marks of little fingers  
Are on the splendid walls;  
A newer benediction on  
The storied mansion falls.

**T**HERE'S pounding on the stairways  
And little cribs are where  
The rooms were cold and empty,  
And many a little pair  
Of socks hang on the clothes-line when  
They do the washing there.

**T**HERE'S gladness and there's laughter,  
And with the day begin  
The whistling and the singing  
That help to make the din.  
Ah, children of the White House,  
you  
Have let the sunshine in.

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## Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests.]

It is all bosh to say that President Roosevelt's decision to instruct the Attorney-General to bring suit to dissolve the Northern Securities Company was a perfect surprise to everybody. It may have been a surprise to Wall Street. The shock it gave the stock market, while it was in a buoyant humor, proves as much, but nevertheless it is a fact that two days before the decision was made public it was known to at least one big man on Wall Street, who sold thousands of shares short, and who confided to a friend that he did so because unfavorable advices from Washington were about to be made public. What these advices were he declined to reveal. Perhaps he did not know, but he certainly knew enough to sell the market short and to make a great many thousands of dollars thereby.

The sensational decline created by the statement that the Attorney-General was about to proceed under the Sherman anti-trust law against the Morgan-Hill-Hariman railroad combination shows how sensitive the market is and how nervous the great operators are regarding the very strained situation we have had in Wall Street ever since the startling panic of last May. Of course, if the Northern Securities combination is declared to be illegal, the effect will be depressing on those who have been expecting a merger of Vanderbilt lines and also one of the Gould railways. If it should result in tying up all the interests involved in the Northern Securities Company, aggregating \$400,000,000, the tension is liable to become acute, and if anything breaks, something disastrous will happen.

It is peculiar that ever since the May panic the market has had such a succession of reverses that no bull movement has had sustaining power. Again and again the leaders have started the market upward, each time increasing their load of securities, and again and again bad news has come from unexpected quarters to give stocks a set-back. I have not changed my opinion that we are not to have a bull year, and that the money will be made by skillful operators on the short side. Of course, exceptions must be made, as I have made them, regarding securities that have benefited, or may be benefited, by particularly favorable circumstances. We have seen what these have done for the Monon shares, for United States Express, Wabash B debentures, Kansas City Southern, and Texas Pacific. The man who is able to pick out the stocks that on their earnings are low, and who will deal in them instead of in shares which have had no special reason, excepting manipulation, for their advance, will still make money on the bull side.

An ingenious plan of issuing bonds, usually called "Debentures" or "Incomes," under the guise of another form of security, known as "Collateral Trusts," has recently been devised, and seems to work well. One railroad desiring to control another will simply purchase the shares of the latter and pay for them by the sale of "collateral trust bonds," behind which will be deposited as security the shares that have been purchased, besides any other available securities that the purchasing company may have "handy in the house." Of course, if the purchased road happens to pass its dividends, the security behind the collateral trust bonds correspondingly fails, and the interest on the bonds is either decreased or cut off. There was a time, a few years ago, when the purchaser of a railway bond knew that he was buying either a first or a subsequent mortgage upon the property. Now, a railroad bond may not be a mortgage upon anything in the way of roadbed or equipment. It may only be a mortgage on the shares of some other railway. It is well for my readers to bear these facts in mind and to inquire carefully into the character of bonds they may purchase for investment.

"J." Pittsburg, Penn.: I do not like the proposition.  
"P." Chapinville, Conn.: (1) No, by no means.  
"L. H. B." Allentown, Penn.: You inclosed no stamp.  
"J. C. G." Altoona, Penn.: It is a question for a lawyer.  
"P." Ashland, Ore.: (1) It is an experiment. (2) I understand not.

"Harlem," New York: I will make inquiries and reply later. No stamp.

"S." Dresden, O.: (1) It is a speculation, with fair prospects. (2) I do not think so.

"W." Fall River, Mass.: I think very little of any one of the propositions. They are cheap speculations.

"P." Manchester, N. H.: It seems as if there should be some value in the papers. It is a matter for a lawyer to grub up.

"L." Baltimore: Glad you made a good thing on Monon preferred. It ought to sell higher, and it is good to hold if you have it for investment.

"W." St. Paul, Minn.: The United States Steel Company, of Boston, is apparently doing an increasing business. I am endeavoring to secure a copy of its latest report of earnings.

"L." Oklahoma: Harrison & Wyckoff, 71 Broadway, New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange, handle lots of twenty-five shares or more, on margin. This has been their minimum number since January 1st.

"N." Oak Lane, Penn.: Subscription received. You are on my preferred list. For investment, American Ice preferred would be better than the common, though both are cheap, considering the dividends they pay.

"M." Richmond, Ind.: If you are a regular subscriber at the home office, as I find you to be, at full subscription rates, no further payment is required to be on my preferred list for special answers by mail or wire in emergencies.

"S." Jacksonville, Fla.: All are speculations, in which one must take his chances. (2) I do not regard the New Brunswick Cannel Coal Company's shares as anything like "a permanent gilt-edged investment," as Mr. L. L. Jackson advertises them.

"W." Pasa Caballos, Cuba: (1) You are right. If you buy shares outright, nobody can take them away or deprive you of their value any more than they can take away your pocket book.

(2) I do not believe in it. (3) They have none. (4) Very little.

"S." St. John, N. B.: Subscription received. You are on my preferred list. (1) Its value depends upon the paper from which the clipping was taken. News of mining strikes is often bogus.

(2) I would not put all my money into United States Steel preferred. (3) Unreliable.

"Mac," New York: You should address your inquiries to Jasper, Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. (1) I think well of the security, but of course it is a local bond with no transactions in it on Wall Street, and a local banker would probably give you a better report on it than I can.

"L." Boston: I would not sell my Amalgamated Copper. Renewed talk of a rise is heard, and some of those who claim to know all about it declare that it has recently touched bottom. In spite of this rumors of the passage of the next dividend continue to be heard. (2) Hold your Tennessee Coal and Iron.

"F." Cripple Creek, Col.: (1) The firm has no rating, but apparently is doing quite a business. (2) The Financial and Commercial Chronicle.

(3) Yes, and non-assessable, excepting for purposes of reorganization. (4) It is better than the majority of the oil stocks. (5) There is little choice for speculative purposes.

"C." Chattanooga: The stock of the Consolidated Oil companies of California is traded in on what is called the curb, but any stock can be sold on the curb, which means on the street, without much difficulty. The company has a number of wells and is producing oil. Its promoters are chiefly interested in selling its stock.

"F. A." Fifth: I think you have not made any mistake in your purchases of American Ice preferred, Reading common, and Tennessee Coal and Iron. I would watch the market carefully, however. It seems exceedingly sensitive to unfavorable news, and all danger from the strained situation of the money market is not yet passed. No stamp.

"F. C. B." Syracuse: (1) I think better of Wabash preferred than of the common, though, if promises regarding the reorganization of the Wabash system are carried out, both may have an advance. (2) There is no Missouri Pacific "common"—there is only one class of stock. You should have bought it when I advised its purchase around 50 and 60. It looks almost high enough, though its earnings are large. (3) I would rather have Reading common than Erie common.

"H." Newark, N. J.: Subscription received. You are on my preferred list. (1) I would hold the Northern Pacific three per cents. (2) Dividend-paying preferred railway stocks are far better investments than industrial preferreds. (3) Monon pref. pays its dividends and I regard it with favor for a long pull. (4) Ann Arbor pref. has been selling at a reasonable price. (5) The outstanding capital of Amer. Ice pref. is only about \$11,000,000, and, as it has been paying consecutive dividends on more than twice that amount of common stock, it looks as if the preferred were reasonably safe. (6) I would not advise investment in the Realty Developing Company bonds to which you allude. Later on, I may suggest some of the Greater New York realty companies worthy of your favor.

Continued on opposite page.

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921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.

Manager—"What was that big row in the museum?"

Assistant—"Oh, the Welsh rabbit called the Belgian hare a 'back number.'"—Detroit Free Press.



## Hints to Money-Makers.

Continued from page 240.

"C." Durango, Mexico: Check received. You are on the preferred list.

"Y." Altoona, Penn.: Some are in good standing.

"J. M. C." Chicago: I would not sacrifice my Leather common. No stamp.

"B." Northampton, Mass.: Anonymous communications are not answered.

"F. K. A." New York: Cash received and will be credited on your subscription.

"P." Troy, O.: I do not believe in the scheme of Alfred Grant & Co. as an investment.

"P. H." North East, Penn.: It has no rating. You must judge that matter for yourself.

"H." Rochester, N. Y.: You are on the preferred mailing list. Cannot reach you earlier.

"H." Campbell, N. Y.: Harrison & Wyckoff are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

"Widow." Stillwater, Minn.: The Evansville and Indianapolis first consolidated 6s are a safe investment.

"M." Boston: I cannot tell. An advertisement in Leslie's WEEKLY might bring about the exchange.

"N." Nice, France: The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, of New York, will give you the correct bond sales.

"F." Monson, Mass.: None of the companies you name is worthy of your confidence. May recommend something shortly.

"S." Chapinville, Conn.: If you are looking for safety, I certainly would not advise investment in the stock of the Union Oil, Gas & Refining Co.

"B." Chicago: No. (2) J. Overton Paine & Co. are not rated high. (3) You ought to get out safely on your Erie on the first rise. Earnings not reported.

"B. C. B." Linden, Cal.: I know nothing about the matter more than appears in the prospectus, and advise you to consult a mercantile agency. Your banker will do this for you.

"R. G." Rutland, Vt.: The president of the Dorothy Gold Mining Co., Thurlow Weed Barnes, is a well-known journalist and capitalist. The company has nine claims and a 40-stamp mill.

"K." Lexington, Ky.: I cannot agree to advise, except in answer to inquiries. This I am always willing to do for our regular readers, and do it without compensation, excepting such as I receive from my publishers.

"S." Manchester, N. H.: They are not rated. (2) I would hesitate to speculate in any copper stocks on a slender margin. Many are buying Amalgamated on the belief that it has pretty nearly touched bottom.

"T." Keokuk, Ia.: I do not like the looks of the Baker proposition. If your claim amounts to sufficient to justify it, I would advise that you consult an attorney. I thank you. Later in the season your invitation might tempt me.

"H." Detroit, Mich.: Calumet & Hecla, Tamarack, and Osceola are among the best of the copper properties, but bear in mind that all mining concerns must be more or less speculative. No one can tell how much lies underground.

"F." Wilkesbarre, Penn.: The two industrials are speculations. (3) Of the three stocks mentioned, St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred is the safest for investment. I advised its purchase when it sold at little more than half its present price.

"Harlem." New York: The Blue Jacket Mining

Company has what I am told are good copper properties in Idaho. It has some prominent men in its management. They report excellent prospects of success. The stock is not active. I do not know enough about it to advise further.

"L." Farmingdale, N. Y.: I would not sacrifice my St. Paul. It is earning much larger dividends than it pays, and an increase in its dividends is not improbable. It is regarded as a good investment. (2) I would advise you not to trust your account to any man to manipulate.

"C." Albany, N. Y.: (1) It is a speculation, not an investment. (2) Reports of an advance in Southern Railway have been heard for a year. If the market maintains its strength these reports will probably be verified, but in the present uncertain condition of things I am not advising its purchase.

"S." Frederick, Md.: I do not regard Mexican state bonds as the best form of investment. (2) I have no doubt that much money will be made in New York real estate by those who buy advantageously in the suburbs, at prevailing prices. I would purchase with care, however. The lots you mention are pretty high.

"R." Hartford, Conn.: The earnings of National Biscuit show a gain in the total net profits last year of \$352,000 over the preceding year. As long as the company is well managed it will pay its dividends, but the preferred is safer than the common. (2) The impression that Reading second preferred will this year be retired has something to do with the strenuous belief that Reading common is bound to move upward.

"H." Hartford, Conn.: There is no safer way of investing your money than in a savings bank. (2) First-class dividend-paying shares and bonds will not yield you much more than the interest paid by a savings bank. (3) The preferred has the first claim on dividends. (4) I have given my opinion on Leather and Tennessee Coal and Iron repeatedly of late. (5) Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street; Rhodes & Richmond, 20 Broad Street. (6) No.

"H. O." Madison, Wis.: I have repeatedly advised the purchase of the Wabash B debentures when they were selling from 45 upward. They are entitled to 6 per cent. interest when earned, but none has ever been paid. One report has it that interest will be paid early in the summer and another that the bond will be retired in favor of one with a fixed but lower rate of interest. (2) I think well of M. K. & T. seconds and Wis. Central 4s. No stamp inclosed.

"Copper." Dallas, Texas: The sale by Senator Clark, of his principal copper mines in Butte to the Amalgamated Company, is an evidence that rival copper interests are becoming reconciled. I would not sacrifice my Amalgamated. (2) If Gould extends his Missouri Pacific system to San Francisco and his Wabash to the Atlantic seaboard, via Pittsburgh, he will have the first great transcontinental route ever controlled by a single individual. He will be in a condition to compel other railways to make terms with him.

"S." Elmira, N. Y.: The litigation over the legality of the Northern Securities merger, in the Supreme Court, may involve much time in its decision. This uncertainty is the most serious phase of the situation. The dissolution of the company, if it should result in returning the shares of the various corporations to their former owners, would not necessarily injure the properties. (2) Rhodes & Richmond, 20 Broad Street, New York, are members of the New York Stock Exchange and always carry good investment securities.

"Lake." Stillwater, Minn.: (1) Kansas City Southern 3 per cent. bonds, I regard as good.

The San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s are guaranteed, principal and interest, by Southern Pacific, and look cheap around 90, and the guarantee is indorsed on each bond. At 90 they net nearly 4 1/2 per cent. At 70 the Kansas City 3 per cents. net over 4 1/2 per cent. (2) I do not regard the Chicago Great Western debentures as a safe investment. Think better of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and S. S. M. preferred, even in the face of its rise.

"Aspirant." Penn.: (1) I recently reported that conflicting rumors were circulating concerning the Greene Con. Copper Company. Strong parties have been selling the stock short, on the prediction of interesting legal complications. A report of the company's earnings has recently been disclosed. (2) A speculation. (3) I do not regard it with favor. (4) I think well of the Central of Georgia first incomes, if bought when the market reacts. (5) The Seaboard Air Line 4s are not really an investment, but they have merit.

"A." Los Angeles, Cal.: The claim that Southern Pacific earned 7 per cent. on its stock last year is hardly warranted. No doubt considerable money will be saved eventually by the refunding of its bonds, now bearing 6 and 7 per cent. interest, and which aggregate over \$83,000,000. This would mean an annual saving of over a million and a quarter dollars. (2) There is no fear of a dearth of stocks and bonds in Wall Street. Already this year railroads have arranged for new issues aggregating over \$300,000,000, nearly two-thirds of this in bonds.

"O." Providence, R. I.: (1) Subscription received and you are on my preferred list. (2) I do not recall that I ever advised the purchase of Amalgamated Copper. I repeated what was said about the stock, but have always been shy of copper shares and of all other mining properties, for no one knows what is under ground. I have advised the purchase of Wabash Debenture Bs, Monon common, St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, and Missouri Pacific, at about half their present prices, and now I believe that American Ice preferred is among the cheapest of the quoted stocks.

"H." Indianapolis: The five per cent. gold bonds of the Union Traction Company of Indiana are certainly cheap around par, if they are good. The circular sent me shows that there are \$5,000,000 of these bonds issued, and, considering the trackage and the business, this looks large. The roads run through the gas belt and, if natural gas should play out, the business interests of that district might severely suffer. The statement of earnings shows only about \$80,000 more than interest charges earned last year, but I presume the territory, under ordinary circumstances, will grow. I do not regard these as strictly investment bonds.

"B." Dayton, O.: It may be that, as your courteous letter suggests, my prediction of a year ago, regarding a decline in our prosperous conditions, may have been premature, but, at all events, those who, on the strength of it, avoided the smash which came on the following May found no fault. The best evidence that most of my readers believe with me lies in the fact that many of them tell me they have made money by following my advice. It is better to be a little too early than a little too late in such matters. When the late Jay Gould was accused of getting out of Erie before the public thought the road was in danger of a receivership, that astute financier remarked, "I was a little lame, so I got out early." I had great respect for Mr. Gould's judgment and a good deal of respect for him as a man. I had more than one frank talk with him, and he never, in my judgment, deceived me.

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6th	"	10
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9th	"	5
10th	"	5

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Write the solution underneath each picture, cut out sheet (holding it until the fourth and last series of puzzles is published in JUDGE No. 1067) and write your name and address plainly on the bottom thereof; then mail all four sheets pinned together in the upper left-hand corner, to the "JUDGE PRIZE PUZZLE DEPT., 110 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK." All solutions arriving later will be disqualified. You can send in as many answers as you please, providing you use a separate JUDGE puzzle sheet each time—no more than one solution of each picture can be given on any one sheet without causing confusion. You need not send a second set of solutions to the whole twenty-four puzzles in order to change your answer to any one or more of the puzzles; in other words, if in your opinion one or more of the pictures will bear different constructions, and you desire to submit each of these constructions as a part of your complete set of solutions, you can do so by using another sheet containing the particular picture or pictures in question. Thus sending two copies, say, of that sheet and one of each of the remaining sheets comprising the whole series, all pinned together in the upper left-hand corner, as required above. Be sure that you fully prepay postage in sending in solutions.

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## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 241.

"R." Richmond, Va.: The rise in Monon common—Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—justifies the predictions I have long made regarding the future of this road. It is a valuable property, earning more than 4 per cent. on the common shares, and more than one great railroad system would find it advantageous to take it in. (2) The Northern Pacific and some other railroads are withholding the publication of the customary weekly reports of their earnings, no doubt to cover up an anticipated decrease, which might make an unfavorable showing. This is not right.

"S." Newark, N. J.: The reduction of the capital stock of the United States Cotton Duck corporation, from \$50,000,000 to \$30,000,000, squeezes some of the surplus water out of that concern. It would be well if other industrials would follow its example. (2) It is claimed that Union Pacific earned 8 per cent. on the common stock last year. A dividend on Southern Pacific, of which it owns a majority, would strengthen Union Pacific. (3) All the express stocks, and there are only four that are dealt in to any extent on Wall Street, are regarded with favor by investors. You should have followed my advice to buy United States Express around 90, which I gave repeatedly.

"L." Portland, Me.: (1) Of the coal shares I am inclined to believe you will find the best speculation in Reading. (2) I do not advise the purchase of the Northern Securities shares as an investment. President Hill, of that company, was recently asked, during his examination, whether, prior to the organization of the company, Mr. Harriman was promised a large block of the Northern Securities Company's stock for his Northern Pacific stock, and the astute Hill evaded an answer. The big men in the Northern Pacific deal are loaded with the shares of the Northern Securities concern and are bound to make a market for it, but it is a good rule not to buy what somebody else is eager to sell.

"F. A. S." Brooklyn: (1) I cannot obtain the information you desire. (2) Standing not very good. Neither has a high rating. The second concern is doing a large business. (3) It is difficult to say whether Southern Pacific, Reading, or Tennessee Coal and Iron will enjoy the greatest advance in the next few months. Operators are bullish on all of them, and especially on Reading. There is a supposition that some Southern Pacific has been sold by insiders. If prosperous conditions continue, Tennessee Coal and Iron ought to do better. (4) I would rather have Monon common than Southern Pacific at the same price. (5) Speculatively, Reading is in greater favor than Southern Pacific.

"Cheap." Rochester, N. Y.: Your protest against the ridiculously cheap exploitation shares, which are now being peddled all over the country, is timely. Recently, a protest was sent to the Secretary of State of Texas, by the residents of Beaumont, against the granting of a charter to an oil company having a capital of \$1,000,000, with the par value of its shares one cent each! This is indeed "the day of small things." A number of oil stocks are being peddled around the curb in San Francisco, ranging in price from one cent to six cents each, and the craze for cheap oil stocks there is almost as bad as the craze for cheap mining stocks was twenty years ago, and we can all remember how disastrous was the culmination of that excitement.

"Banker." St. Paul: Rumors of a decision by the United States Supreme Court favorable to the Northern Securities Company were made the basis for a little advance in the shares of that concern and of some other companies. It was promptly followed by the action of President Roosevelt, in directing Attorney-General Knox to bring suit to dissolve the Northern Securities merger. President Roosevelt's action was privately known in Wall Street before it was publicly announced, and a large number of shares were sold short by the very men who were circulating the statement that the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Northern Securities case would be favorable to the latter. It is a fact that very little goes on in Washington that does not leak out in Wall Street before the information is given to the public.

"M." Sioux Falls, S. D.: You are mistaken. American Ice preferred pays 6 per cent. per annum. Kansas City Southern preferred has never paid a dividend, though nearly 4 per cent. was earned on the stock last year. (2) The new combination, which has taken in Glucose and collateral industries, has some of the brainiest and strongest men at its head, men who have been eminently successful in connection with the Sugar Trust. Glucose common did not decline, but advanced, on the announcement that the new combination of the Corn Products Company had been made. Many believe that the common shares of Glucose were deliberately depressed, so that the insiders could pick them up. I think Corn Products preferred will prove to be one of the best of the industrials for those who care to make investments in such properties.

"T." Augusta, Ga.: (1) I have recently given my opinion about Colorado Southern common on several different occasions. The only difficulty about it is the fact that it has risen to about three times its price a year ago. After such a rise it does not look cheap, though many are still advocating its purchase. (2) Am very sorry you did not follow my advice by wire last May, to buy United States Express at 80. You would have doubled your money. I have since advised the purchase of other shares that have enjoyed a heavy rise. In such a market, with more than one treacherous undercurrent, and with prices for the most part too high, it is difficult to pick out a half dozen stocks that could be recommended for a purchase. I think among the industrials, Corn Products preferred, the new Glucose combination, is cheap at selling prices, and I also regard American Ice preferred as cheap. The Monon stocks have had a considerable rise, but they and the Wabash B debentures are likely to sell higher than they are at this writing. Sorry you lost on United States Steel, but it was not on my advice. (3) Whenever United States Express gets around par I think it a purchase.

"J." Cincinnati: I agree entirely with you that there is little certainty about such financial forecasts as are advertised by A. N. Ridgely and others. If these men have sure tips on the market, they can make more money by speculating for themselves than by selling these tips for a few dollars apiece to their customers. (2) All mining propositions are of course speculative. The George A. Treadwell Company has a property in one of the richest districts, where high-grade ore prevails. Mr. Treadwell himself is a mining engineer of good reputation, and I am told that it was his favorable report on the Greene Consolidated that gave special value to that project. (3) The mere fact that the United States Steel Corporation now talks of substituting a 5 per cent. bond for its 7 per cent. preferred stock shows that it is beginning to trim its sails for a coming storm. This would save 2 per cent. in the dividend on the preferred and would simply substitute a bond for a stock. It would be a change in the name but not in the nature of the security. Every day the news accounts tell of new competition against the Steel Trust being organized by independent iron and steel makers. It is impossible for the trust to absorb all these, and the more there are of the independent ones the less the business and the smaller the profits of the trust.

February 27th, 1902.

JASPER.

## Washington.

## THREE-DAY PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOUR VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The next Pennsylvania Railroad Personally-conducted Tour to Washington leaves Thursday, February 20. Rate, covering railroad transportation for the round trip, hotel accommodations, and guides, \$14.50 from New York, \$13.00 from Trenton, and \$11.50 from Philadelphia. These rates cover accommodations for two days at the Arlington, Normandie, Riggs, or Ebbitt House. For accommodations at Regent, Metropolitan, or National Hotel, \$2.50 less. Special side trip to Mt. Vernon.

All tickets good for ten days, with special hotel rates after expiration of hotel coupons.

For itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

## Curious Fancies About Lightning.

VARIOUS METHODS were employed in old times to ward off danger from the lightning flash, which was supposed, however, to have no power to harm those who were asleep. The Romans believed in the efficacy of the skins of snakes and seals, either worn upon their persons or made into tents, beneath which they could take refuge till the storm ceased. A similar belief still lingers in some remote parts of England, as in Cornwall, for instance, where the east-off skin of an adder is often suspended from the rafters of a cottage or out-house. In France, too, the peasantry still wind a snake-skin around their head-gear when they see that a thunder-storm is working up. Coral necklaces have often been worn for the same purpose; also an eagle's plume, as that bird is supposed to be quite invulnerable to lightning, from its connection with Jupiter. The Romans were also much addicted to wearing bay-leaves as a preservative. The laurel, the holly, and the fig-tree are supposed to be quite free from the evil effects of lightning, also the elder, which was deemed sacred on account of a tradition that the Cross was made of this wood. But oaks and elms should be most carefully avoided during a storm. There is an old saying:

Beware of an oak,  
It draws the stroke;  
Avoid an ash,  
It courts the flash;  
Creep under a thorn,  
It can save you from harm.

The Germans place their faith in the powers of a nettle. In Sussex, house-leek, or "Jupiter's beard," is often planted on cottage roofs to avert a flash. For this same reason people gladly welcome the nests of such birds as the stork and swallow. It is considered to be very unlucky to live in a house that has been struck, in spite of the tradition that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place." Caverns have been much resorted to in thunderstorms, from a belief that lightning cannot penetrate very far into the earth.

## Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington.

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Tickets, including transportation, meals en route in both directions, transfer of passengers and baggage, hotel accommodations at Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington, and carriage ride about Richmond—in fact, every necessary expense for a period of six days—will be sold at rate of \$34.00 from New York, Brooklyn, and Newark; \$32.50 from Trenton; \$31.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other stations.

## OLD POINT COMFORT ONLY.

Tickets to Old Point Comfort only, including luncheon on going trip, one and three-fourths days' board at The Hygeia or Chamberlin Hotel, and good to return direct by regular trains within six days, will be sold in connection with this tour at rate of \$15.00 from New York; \$13.50 from Trenton; \$12.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.



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Rhine wine is 12 per cent alcohol; champagne, 20 per cent; whiskey, 40 per cent.

There are no germs in pure beer, while the sweet drinks which you give children are full of them.

Pure beer is a tonic which all physicians favor. They prescribe it to the weak, the run-down, the convalescent. And they recommend it to well people who want to keep well.

But get the right beer, for some beer is not healthful. Schlitz is the pure beer, the clean beer, the filtered and sterilized beer. No bacilli in it—nothing but health.

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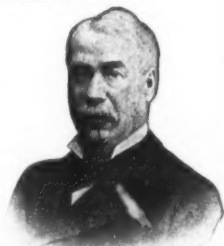
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